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September 28, 1946

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AN EDITORIAL

"Common Man's" Shanghai

By C. Y. W. Meng

Vice Of Tipping

By Ben Y. Lee

Economic Reform Needed

By J. R. Kaim

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AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 103 PRICE CNC$500 NUMBER 4

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

Playing With Fire....

To The Editor:

Reading your latest editorial entitled "Five-Man Committee," I can't help stating my opinions. I would like to suggest you to notice that it is none else but the U. S. Government which has humored its own ambassador, Mr. J. Leighton Stuart, and also General Marshall.

With a mask of Jesus, this government ordered its ambassador to attend the negotiations between the two Chinese parties, on one hand. But on the other hand, the same Uncle Sugar delivered a lot of ammunition and supplies to only one of the factions, with a heart of Evil. Hence, it is not a matter of "face-keeping" as the editor wrote, but a camouflage of encouraging civil war.

But the masses of China, "who are paying the heaviest price of all in the current struggle" won't be fooled, any more. You will see finally. The fires of war will be extinguished, and those who play with fire will be punished.

A CHINESE CIVILIAN.

Shanghai,
Sept. 12, 1946.

No Scale Of Fares!

To The Editor:

I was more than a little surprised, upon my return to Shanghai recently, that there currently is no set tariff either for rickshas or that war-born nuisance, the pedicab. Each time you ask one of these sharks for a price, he demands any fancy figure he can think of, after looking you over calculatingly. Rickshas, often ask more than the three-wheelers, even two-seater pedicabs!

In pre-war days there always was a set scale for rickshas, taxis, etc. Is it possible that the present enlightened administration cannot figure what the tariff should be? Surely rentals are controlled, otherwise goodness help the poor (?) pullers and the even poorer and often completely-helpless would-be rider!

J. C. STANLEY.

Shanghai,
Sept. 21, 1946.

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2 Heroic Generals

To The Editor:

Early during the war when we Chinese fought the Japanese singlehanded and fought desperately, the war situation was just like one way traffic, i.e., always to the reverse of our side. The Japanese planes were day and night flying over our head and our death and life were in the firm grip of our enemy. They could do what they desired, strafing scared civilians and bombing non-military objectives, schools and hospitals. Then two American generals rushed to our rescue, whose names are still vivid in the memory of every Chinese citizen in the interior and will go down into Chinese history. They are Generals Chennault and Stilwell.

General Chennault formed the American Volunteer Group, the famed "Flying Tigers" to meet the challenge of Jap air fighters. To do this was none too easy a job, for the blockade of the Burma Road by the Japs brought him almost insurmountable difficulties. To keep up continuous air operations he must have a constant flow of supplies from outside. So most of the supplies were flown in over the dangerous "Hump." Sometimes, though not often, fatal air crashes occurred and victims were buried between mountains and rested there unknown to the outside world. It was through such efforts as made by General Chennault and his men that we had a peaceful sky over our head.

General Stilwell did an equally valuable deed to help us during the war. At the beginning of the Burma campaign, the idea conceived by him to drive the Japanese from the jungle area appeared at first almost ridiculous to the common people. But he stuck to it persistently.

It was a long way from the training and equipping of Chinese to their coming to grips with the formidable Japs. Yet he was patient and finally succeeded in driving the Japs out of Northern Burma. In the later part of the campaign, due to small differences wedged betweeen Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and him, General Stilwell was recalled by the late President Roosevelt, and since that time he has never come back to China. Probably he has since determined to wash his hands of Chinese affairs. It was

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judicious of him to end matters in this way.

What would General Chennault do? Since V-J Day he has several times visited this country. At a time when the civil war in this country is developing to nationwide scale and the situation is more critical than ever before, his repeated arrivals and departures have arrested much attention but, because of a semi-blackout of news, his conduct has appeared rather mysterious to the Chinese people. According to official news releases, his only job here is to negotiate with the Chinese Government for an agreement to air lift relief supplies from coastal ports to the interior. But what is indicated by persistent rumors is more than this. It is said that he has big ambitions about China and that he would use his air lift agreement as a stepping-stone for grabbing air navigation rights over the whole of China. Other quarters rumor that he is here to work out plans for smashing the Chinese Communists from the air. I hope these rumors are just rumors. General Chennault had better stay away from China's internal troubles lest intervention should undo the good reputation he already has established in this country.

W. T. MENG.

Chinkiang,
Sept. 16, 1946.

109 More Bans!

To The Editor:

As the political situation in China worsens, Chinese culture today is sustaining a disastrous blow. Any journal or magazine that has a little to do with Democracy or Liberty will be confiscated, torn up or prohibited. After the people's magazine, the Chow Pao, was compelled to close down, Ta Kung Pao proclaimed another list of 109 forbidden publications.

I am engaged in labor studies. I am always annoyed by any slight interference with my research work; but now the main source from which I get my material has been "banned." You can well guess at my vexation.

To do research work in China is not easy, since investigating institutions are extremely scarce. There are, in truth, seldom sources that provide material. Let us take the labor problem as an example. If we just take in blindly the simple and deceptive material provided by the official circles, then we will be wasting our time on a meaningless study. On the other hand, to make inquiries personally requires a capacity far beyond that of an impoverished scholar like me.

I was fortunate enough to have found last year a labor weekly which facilitated my study a great deal, but which is now one among the banned 109 journals. Its title is "Sun Hoo Jih Shih." (生活知識).

"Sun Hoo Jih Shih" was said to be edited and published by some intellectuals who were interested in popular education. The majority of its contributors were workers whose writings appeared after some necessary literary corrections had been made by the editor. This magazine discussed the various authentic labor problems in Shanghai and gave information of labor movements as well as the daily life of their fellow-workers. With the purpose of educating the working class, every issue was provided with a systematic labor movement chronicle, literary writings and also some articles on current affairs and social science. The magazine was widely perused and it possessed about 5000 readers.

As labor problem inquirers, I and my American and British friends esteem this periodical highly. My foreign friends have even sent many copies to their home countries for they unanimously professed that it was more authentic, abundant and

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systematic than those that were produced right after its being prohibited.

The editor, in his "Adieu" in the last issue, announced that they were compelled to close down as their magazines were confiscated and torn up at a large number of kiosks, especially in the factories where the trade union instructors appointed by the official circles harshly prohibited its sale. Any one that read "Sun Hoo Jih Shih" would be warned, threatened, and attacked; their name put in the "black list."

As regarding political attitudes, "Sun Hoo Jih Shih" was not so agitating and tart as the other progressive periodicals. It principally dealt with labor problems. It was therefore a magazine of social study rather than of political propaganda and the ban on this magazine proves that there is still no freedom of study in China. Our international friends regret the demise of this magazine. It is more regrettable that under the Fascist civil war policy, Chinese culture will undergo great and disastrous destruction accompanied by political and economic devastation.

WONG FOUN.

Shanghai,
Sept. 18, 1946.

Remedy

To The Editor:

In Mr. J. B. Powell's article "More Democracy Needed In Schools Of China, Japan" he concluded by quoting Dr. M. S. Bates as saying, "China and Japan require large doses of democracy, but how to apply the remedy is puzzling a large number of high-placed educators in the U.S. as well as in the Orient."

Being a school teacher myself I may say that the question is easy. For China, our ancient education system should be restored. For Japan, militarism in the Japanese educational system, imperfectly copied from the West since Emperor Meiji's time, must be scrapped. I also suggest she too follow our ancient system. Then millions of Asiatic children will become scholars, setting patterns gradually for the whole world.

Let me elaborate my point. According to Confucius a youth "must be filial when at home, and respectful to his elders when abroad. He must be prudent and truthful, love his neighbors, and cultivate friendship with the good." When he has done all that he "must employ himself in studies." One may ask, "Why study after and not before he has done the other things in life?" That answers Dr. Bates' point about character building, because the ancient sages of China emphasized the building of character first as they considered that the root of every thing. I do believe this sort of education is suitable in present-day China and Japan.

In the schools of both Japan and China the importance of force or might should not be taught or encouraged, because the use of force in itself is barbaric. Thus Mencius said, "When one by force subdues men, they do not submit to him in their hearts. They are submissive because they are not strong enough to resist. But when one subdues men by his virtue, they will sincerely submit to him, and in their hearts they are pleased." This is not only good for China and Japan, but also for the world.

By the way, I have not received my Aug. 31 issue of the Review. Will you be so kind as to send me another copy and write a letter to the Postal Commissioner of Chengtu, asking him to pay special attention to my mail? Because if I have a chance to read your paper I shall be able to find something to write about; otherwise I can do nothing.

G. S. SHIE.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
Sept. 14, 1946.

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Privileges For Puppets?

To The Editor:

Perhaps nowhere else among the Allied nations nor in any other governmental organizations in China do the collaborationists enjoy such security and special privileges as in a certain official service here. In that service the senior members who formerly served under the puppet regime are not only retained in their posts in direct contradiction to the laws specifically prohibiting this, but have even been raised to such top positions as virtually to monopolize its administration.

On the other hand, those loyal servants of the service who truly and faithfully served the Central Government during the entire eight years of the Sino-Japanese War and who sustained such untold sufferings and losses amidst such frequent risks as characterized inland China in those days have mostly been neglected or even discriminated against, so that the majority of them, in despair and disgust, have had either to leave the service for good or to remain functioning in a half-hearted and perfunctory manner.

Needless to say, the efficiency and integrity of this well-known service is being shaken to its foundations.

Partly due to the connivance of the Central Government and partly due to the silence of the ill-treated staff themselves who, being used to the old discipline, would be ready to submit to any hard luck, whether *force majeure* or otherwise, nepotism and favoritism in the organization are now being carried to such an extent that the good name of the service has been completely smeared, which has come to share, if not exceed, the current official rottenness and corruption. Without the least scruple for

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public criticism and with no regard to the basic qualifications of character essential for the control of subordinates, the former bogus senior staff have successively been specially promoted to the top ranks as administrators; while the former Free China staff are left to languish in the inconvenient hinterland, far away from their beloved homes, which they are pining so much to see again.

The question may be asked how all this could have come about and been tolerated. The reason is this. The said service, by reason of its past history and tradition and the presence of foreign staff, has been erroneously regarded by the public as a sort of international institution, and in that way the unreasonable aspects of its administration have managed to escape the public attention. Moreover the present head of the service is still a foreigner who possesses almost unlimited power for the control of the whole staff, over which the government exercises only a nominal supervision.

Actually, however, this foreign head, being a foreigner, has deemed it expedient to leave the control of the Chinese staff to his Chinese deputies, most of whom happen to be opportunists themselves. Reference to their past records will reveal that they continuously served in the bogus institution till very late in the Sino-Japanese War. Then, seeing Allied victory was certain and the collapse of the Japanese impending, they managed to slip into Free China and worked their way to power. So their interests and sympathies are mainly with men of their own kind, which, coupled with the endeavors of the collaborationists in their greedy pursuit of power, has resulted in the gross injustice and corruption as exposed above. Yet all this was done in the name of the foreign head without any apparent responsibility on the part of the actual perpetrators. How clever, indeed!

C. Y. N.

Shanghai,
Sept. 16, 1946.

Street Scenes

To The Editor:

At three street corners yesterday I saw the same scene enacted: a tramcar or railless car came up, then started off without stopping due to the fact that although they weren't too crowded the conductor apparently had no wish to wiggle his way to open the grill-door for the anxious groups which hopefully awaited transportation.

This proved too much for some bolder spirits, probably because this wasn't the first time this sort of thing had happened to them. Anyway, a couple or more in each case dashed to the rear of the vehicle, reached for the rope attached to the trolley and jerked. Contact broken, the cars quickly came to a halt, the conductor descended to rectify matters and then, of course, a terrific walla-walla started—during which a number of people, more interested in transportation than a possible free-for-all, scrambled aboard the tram or trolley, gleefully.

Meanwhile, at the rear of the vehicle there was a heated argument and exchange of unpleasantries, all of which wound up finally by the conductor getting the power re-established and wending his way back aboard his car.

As this sort of thing seems to be happening with increasing regularity, can't the tramway people do something about it? Can't they convince their conductors that they are paid to *serve* the people, rather than slight and, upon occasion, insult those who really pay their wages.

H. C. LI.

Shanghai,
Sept. 20, 1946.

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Old Citizens "Old?"

To The Editor:

I was surprised by both the emotion and logic shown by the "Old Citizens" in their letter to the editor appearing in the Sept. 14 issue of the Review.

They seem to think that any one who is beaten up the way Chang Lan was must be a good-for-nothing and evil character. Thus in their eyes Chang is a "bad man," who had delivered speeches criticizing the government. Following this same logic the assassination of Professors Wen I-to and Lee Kung-po was entirely justified because they, too, were "bad people." I doubt many Chinese could agree with them. Further, it was an insult to the Father of the Republic that these "citizens" dared quote Dr. Sun's words: "A free man does not infringe upon the freedom of others."

Their advice "This is to help you, not to injure you" is the same deceitful advice dictators used to give to their slaves. They said that Chang and I have no idea what democracy is. Guess they know better since they hinted that if persons like Chang and me don't mind our own business we would be killed. Hitler—more specifically, Himmler—sang the same threatening tune.

Thanks for their advice that we be patient, but I am afraid most of us will starve to death if we wait until the government, which is busier than ever in carrying on the civil war, finally remembers us. However, I am happy to find that the "Old Citizens" are so vigorous and naive in their political arguments as few old men could be. But if they are not as old as they appear to be, then they are lying by styling themselves "Old Citizens."

LO WEI-YU.

Nanking,
Sept. 17, 1946.

Only Bother

To The Editor:

The only thing bothering us now is whether or not we are prepared to think the same political and economic thoughts as the Americans.

America is a democracy based on free enterprise as opposed to regimentation. If the two friends are to hang together, as hang together we must, trade monopolies here must go, and wise statesmanship demands a sense of limit on other forms of state control, unless we still doubt the intentions of Uncle Sam or entertain misapprehensions about anything given away or anything Uncle Sam might do in this country.

What is the point of regimentation anyway? Self-sufficiency? Does any country still have the temerity to feel sufficient when faced by a combination of powers? I know America will always turn to us the other cheek as long as we cannot make A-bombs as efficiently as we print our banknotes. We must have friends, and must take sides now. America will certainly see to it that we have self-sufficiency in spite of a free, enterprising China. We are "lips and teeth" to each other for the next hundred years. There isn't the least justification for taking a leaf from Mein Kampf and feeling like a "brown shirted fanatic."

Nor do we scoop and cherish the droppings of Karl Marx. Simply we cannot comprehend an Arctic race endowed with Marxian intelligence which the rest of the world, including the Anglo-Saxons, must look up to and learn from. English communists have attained the astronomical mark of 3000 since 1900.

No statistics are available on Austrian and Greek communists, but we know that the once all-pervading force of communism did not get much of the say with

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We have heard it ballyhooed that there are no labor troubles under a Red regime. We don't know too many Americans who envy the Red standard of living, but they do hold in abhorrence the violence required in maintaining that system. Americans are not shy about a free vote. To us, communism is an exaggerated form of revolt against appalling conditions of serfdom which never existed anywhere else.

We have also been told that a free vote by every free citizen is not true democracy. See that gem of political wisdom that has been cut. The mathematical equation that used to puzzle a famous author is now puzzling all of us; if the human skull is 5.6" across and the thickness of the sides is also 5.6," what is the space in-between?

My own little county near Peking is among the places now under experimentation of such political truths or substitutes thereof. Very respectable citizens were popped off after going through a process of treatment which only the professional torturers of the Axis were fit to describe ....Their land was parcelled out among a class of men whom I have known in form and substance since childhood. These men were not poor. Only after a few years of incredible life, when inherited wealth was squandered away, they became the sorrows of the magistrate and the villagers——Some of these men have been commissioned Red officers. Among their victims were honest and stoic farmers who never knew the luxury of a new loin cloth in order to save for posterity.

Not all of the respectable are killed, but their fate is worse than being killed. Confucian scholars who owned land (what else could they own for a living?) were processed according to the same principle and left to live or die on five mow of land without livestock or an ox-cart. Farming without equipment is an impossibility in the North, and the scholar never learned to hoe his crops. The right of private ownership is overridden successfully, and ruthlessly, but innocent blood is crying for revenge.

The slogan "land for the tillers of the soil" is at best sheer nonsense in the North as 99.9 percent of the tillers till their own soil. Landlords and tenants as two distinct classes are unknown in the North. Of course, there are very rich farmers and very poor farmers and all farmers in-between. Such differences do exist in a free enterprise society, which is the incentive to work and to build. Democracy believes in it.

A party or a government desiring to overthrow society may succeed and may even win a civil war, but where are they going to bury all their dead in winning the peace? The good thing is that the loyalty of an ardent Red is limited by the pocketbook behind his activities. Take away the CN$4000 a month from a student communist and he stops distributing handbills and creating incidents. Does Chu Teh, the real man behind the scenes, want to sell out? Chinese can buy for the sake of peace.

Chengtu, P. T. L.
Sept. 14, 1946.

Name And Address, Please!

The China Weekly Review will not publish anonymous letters: all communications intended for publication must bear the name and address of the sender, which at all times will be treated confidentially. A number of letters received this week failed to give either writer's identity or address. They will not be printed.

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Vol. 103 Shanghai, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1946 No. 4

The Profits Of Mercy

ABOUT nine months ago, when ex-Flying Tiger Gen. Claire L. Chennault brought up his "Mercy Squadron" scheme to rush aid to Honan's starving via air he conjured up a great humanitarian project. Today, however, the same squadron will have about as much humanitarianism behind it as the facade of a Shanghai banking institution. For let us face realities. Mercy and profits do not go together.

What, in essence, is the Chennault proposition? In plain words, Chennault is angling for the creation of a commercial airline operated essentially for the sake of making profits. Not, of course, that there is anything wrong with that. There are hundreds of airlines all over the world which are operated for just that. But then we don't call Pan-American or CNAC "Mercy" airlines. Why then call Chennault's projected airline the "Mercy Squadron" when it will do what any airline does—haul a load at so much per pound or kilogram.

For unlike the CNRRA Highway Transport, and the CNRRA Water Transport outfits which are operated by and for CNRRA, the Chennault airline will be operated directly by the war ace himself. And whereas CNRRA pays for the upkeep of its own vehicles and runs them on a non-profit basis for China's relief effort, the "Mercy Squadron" will be operated by Chennault on a purely commercial basis.

One can't help wondering therefore why, if any air transport facilities are to serve CNRRA, that organization does not organize its own airline, instead of doing everything via Gen. Chennault. If CNRRA can operate its own Highway and Water Transport outfits, why does it not operate its own Air Transport outfits? Why bring in any middlemen who will operate the thing for their own profit? That is the $64 question which no one at CNRRA or anywhere else for that matter has yet been able to answer.

Or take it from another angle. If Gen. Chennault desires, as he has made it clear is the case, to help Chinese famine victims by flying supplies to them, why not have him work purely on a salary basis for CNRRA? Why should not all volunteer "Flying Tigers" be CNRRA employees, flying CNRRA-purchased planes on a non-profit basis at the expense of the relief organization? Again, no explanation has been given for backing an independent, extra-relief organization when CNRRA could step right in and run its own airline.

It seems to us that nine months ago, when famine was tightening its hold over the "Rice Bowl" of China, any deviation from CNRRA's recognized policy was justified, if it could save millions of starving. No matter what the cost of winging supplies to the famine-stricken, the cost would have been low. But that argument doesn't and can't hold water today. Conditions have changed. And this demands a change in the plan for a mercy squadron.

In the nine months that have elapsed, CNRRA could have brought into being its own air transport company. The fact that instead of doing so, CNRRA has waited for Chennault to organize things is no credit to either.

If Gen. Chennault is only interested in rushing CNRRA aid by air to out of the way regions of China, one wonders how he is going to fight against time. What we mean in particular is the fact that it will take months for the transport service to get started. After that there will remain only a short time during which the line can operate, as CNRRA may have to wind up as soon as all UNRRA supplies have been delivered sometime in the early part of 1947. What is Chennault going to do with his airline then? Scrap it? Or go into regular business on the profits he has made from hauling "Mercy" supplies for CNRRA at so much per pound per air mile.

We believe we have given a fairly clear picture of just what the "Mercy Squadron" is, and what it is not. It is now up to the organizers and their backers (among whom are included many prominent members of the government) to explain why CNRRA is going to operate a "Mercy Squadron" at a profit to some private individual. Is it going to be a "Mercy Squadron" or a "Mercy-cum-Profit Squadron?" That's all we want to know.

Under Revision

Time moves on and old sayings are summoned for revision. Among these one in particular has lost 50 percent of its validity. Everything may still be fair in love, but not any longer in war....as the war criminals in Tokyo and Nuremberg will presently find out.

Who's After Hongkong

ONE can well understand the motive behind the Chinese people's demands for the return of Hongkong. For Hongkong is, as it has always been, a part of China, in fact is a "Sina Irridenta." But are the demands of the common people for the return of Hongkong made with the same motives, and for the same reasons, as those of a small minority which has everything to gain and nothing to lose from the taking-over of Hongkong if such could be brought about?

Certain facts do stand out, we believe. The first is that the average Chinese in Hongkong

is much better off than the average Chinese anywhere else in China. There is more stability, more food, more order in Hongkong than anywhere else in China. We believe this to be the case. It is also a fact that the Hongkong government has been purchasing rice at one price, and selling it to the native populace at a much lower price. Nothing like this has happened on the mainland to date. The question then is, do the Chinese of Hongkong desire to return to China's fold now?

Another fact that should be mentioned is that many Chinese businessmen and industrialists are moving their establishments to the comparative greater safety of the British colony. Not only that, but some government leaders are depositing their funds in Crown Colony banks, the while openly clamoring for the return of the territory to China.

Once these factors are borne in mind it should be clear that the people of Hongkong have nothing to gain, and much to lose, if the colony were right here and now taken over by the Chinese government. How such a take-over would work 10 years or 20 years hence is quite another matter. But we are concerned with the present demand for the return of Hongkong and not that which will inevitably be made in a decade or two.

But while the average Chinese either here or in Hongkong would have nothing, or at best very little, to gain from the return of the colony to China, we can be certain that a very small minority would find it a veritable treasure trove marked "Personal." The disclosures of the corruption, graft and misappropriation that have been made in the inquiry over the take-over process in Shanghai and other major coastal cities leave no doubt as to who profited most when the legal government took over enemy-controlled territory. It seems to us that the same gang of opportunists would find Hongkong an exceedingly welcome prize, if only as a source of personal enrichment.

We must reiterate, of course, the fact that we believe Hongkong should go back to China eventually, and that Hongkong is morally Chinese territory. But all this clamor for the return of Hongkong now is, to our way of thinking, nothing but simulated interest shown by a group of self-interested men who are taking advantage of popular and patriotic opinion to further their own ends.

The argument on legal lines which claims that China has never given up its right to jurisdiction over the small area of Kowloon city is likewise merely negative thinking. Surrounded as it would be in a sea of British-controlled territory, we cannot see how a Chinese administration in Kowloon city would function efficiently. Yes, it could be maintained as a political unit, but would that amount to administrative efficiency for the benefit of the natives.

We will take the broad, and in this case the just view of things and say that China should look to first things first, all else later. The first problem is obviously to put her own house in order before desiring to annex territories to which she has claims. Let China first bring reason out of the chaos of her civil war. Then let her bring up the standard of living of her people to a level with that of the populace in Hongkong.

When she has accomplished all this, and proved that she is capable of fending for the people of Hongkong as well as that colony's present administration, then the territory will fall into China's lap like a ripe apple. Until then, however, let China concentrate on the problem at hand. The Chinese people are we all know, the most practical and logical people in the world. We therefore feel that their logic should come before their emotional desires. That being the case, Hongkong can wait until the right time and the right circumstances for its return to China.

Definition

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

In the Russian sense, to paraphrase an old saw, a diplomat is a person who is sent abroad to say "no" for his country.

Doubling Up On Duty

FROM time to time the Chinese Maritime Customs is forced, by government order, into a position that is as ridiculous as it is unenviable. We do not have in mind the assessment of duty on legitimate post-war imports at current Shanghai black market rates—an action which only helps keep the black market alive when such legitimate imports, sold by responsible importers at reasonable prices, would long ere now have eradicated the black market in several commodities. We have in mind the collection of duty on goods already in China, but imported between June 1938 and December 1941.

The action of the government is based on the contention that such goods entered China without paying duty to the properly-constituted government. In other words, the duty went to the Japanese inasmuch as they gradually extended their control over various Chinese government organs in the wake of their ousting of the National troops here and eventually compelled the Customs to deposits its revenue in the Yokohama Specie Bank. The National Government, of course, never got a cent of this money. That is certain.

However, the point remains that Customs dues were paid on these imports and such levies were collected by the Chinese Maritime Customs under the direction of Sir Frederick Maze, then Inspector-General of Customs. The Briton was a government appointee. The procedure followed by the importers was meticulously correct, yet today they are being required, whenever such goods come within range of the Customs for a second time, to pay duty which the Chinese Government maintains never was received.

We consider the whole thing poor business. Obviously a goodly part, probably the major portion, of these imports has gone the way of all good things: raw materials have been manufactured into goods; foodstuffs have been eaten and wines have gone down thirsty gullets. Only in isolated cases, where the goods have survived the war and shipment from Shanghai to some other port is mooted, does the Customs get its

chance to pounce upon the luckless owner, whether the original importer or not. And then, of course, he is compelled to pay up either at present rates or something of a compromise between today's tariff and that obtaining at time of importation.

We maintain it is mighty poor business simply because, the Chinese Government having a legitimate claim, the logical thing would be to add this stolen Customs revenue to her reparations bill against Japan. China then would collect, not an occasional trickle, but a colossal lump sum. Imports during 1939 and 1940, particularly in some lines, were exceptionally heavy for many business men here then seemed to believe that, although Europe already was engulfed by war, Shanghai might escape further embroilment in hostilities, as it did in 1914-18.

There is little sense, as we see it, in soaking the importer with duty a second time when he already has paid for the admission of his goods. Why bother with adding to today's business man's woes when collection in the form of reparations should be so comparatively simple? It is noteworthy that Customs officials can but blandly explain they have no voice in the matter: it is a government order. They do not try to justify their position, for they realize how untenable it is.

To Our Subscribers!

THE observant will have noted that, commencing with this issue, The China Weekly Review has included a request on its wrapper that when late delivery occurs, subscribers notify us at the earliest possible opportunity, returning to us the wrapper. This is necessary as the wrapper should carry Post Office cancellation stamps bearing dates—one showing date that particular copy of The Review was posted in Shanghai and the other, in the case of outports or interior cities, showing date of receipt by the subscriber's district post office.

Attention of subscribers, whether local or outport, is drawn to the possibility that non-delivery or delayed receipt may be due to carelessness or neglect in their own households. A servant may mislay a copy, or one of the children may have taken it and put it in some forgotten spot. In apartment houses with mail boxes, the paper may have been placed in the wrong slot. Subscribers are asked to cooperate in this difficult and vexing problem of delivery by checking to see that the fault definitely does not lie at their end, rather than with either the postman or The Review's own Circulation Department.

Every precaution is taken in The Review's offices to see that each and every subscriber has his copy wrapped, addressed and stamped. And reasonable precautions likewise are taken against possible pilferage. Nevertheless, complaints keep coming to us, albeit in lesser number of late—due, we believe, to the cooperation of the postal authorities. It is with a view to minimizing, if not eliminating, non-delivery and late delivery, that we ask our subscribers' cooperation in sending us Review wrappers when delivery is unreasonably slow.

Distortion In Translating

AN example of the kind of "screened" news Soviet Russia's readers get from their controlled press was afforded recently by a local Russian paper, The New Life, in "reporting" a United Press story. The UP story reported that the Memphis American Veterans Committee sent a belated wire of congratulations to Stalin on "Russia's single-handed victory over Japan." It read as follows:

"We veterans of a token American auxiliary force extend our humble thanks to Marshal Stalin for having permitted us to have a minute share in vanquishing the Fascist foe; but at the same time ask his forgiveness for mentioning it."

The next day the Soviet evening paper came out with the following:

"We, the veterans of the American auxiliary forces, send our congratulations to Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, for it is thanks to him that we have received the possibility to have a share in celebrating the victory over the Fascist foe."

It must be added that the New Life version of the congratulatory wire as usual gave full credit to UP. Wonder if Walter Rundle, UP chief in China, is going to court again?

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Oct. 1, 1921.

U. S. Trade

During the month of July the United States sold to China merchandise amounting to G$5,700,000, August taking a jump of G$3,200,000 (56%) to a total of G$8,900,000. A parallel interest in the export products of China is shown in the buying of the United States from this country. A gain of 19 percent (G$1,900,000) is shown in the August total of imports from China, G$12,000,000, over the July purchases of G$10,100,000.

* * *

Rockefeller Hospital

The Peking Union Medical College has been formally dedicated and the beautiful buildings of the new school and hospital have been turned over to the president by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The opening was the occasion for an impressive gathering of men whose reputations in the field of medicine are world-wide.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

Sept. 26, 1936.

Spies

The recent reports of wholesale executions of alleged Russian spies probably indicate that the alliance which previously existed between the Japanese Army and the White Russian Cossack emigres has ended. Although the Japanese claimed the Russians executed were "Red spies," other reports indicated that they were White Russian Cossack settlers from the so-called "Three-River District," located to the north of Hailar on the western branch of the former Chinese-Eastern railway, only a short distance from the Siberian border at Manchouli.

* * *

Bank Notes

Negotiations are near completion between the Ministry of Finance and the Chung Hwa Book Company for the organization of a banknote printing works in Shanghai. The new plant, according to the present plan, will have a capital of CN$1,500,000. Special experts from the American Banknote Company have been invited to China to assist in the installation of machinery.

Shanghai Of "Common Man" Urged As Solution Of Problems

By C. Y. W. MENG (孟 長 沐)

I RETURNED to Shanghai from Chungking several months ago, and have decided to take up my residence here, not because I like the night life and dancing parties in Shanghai, but, rather, I consider Shanghai as China's big social program and worth studying by culturalists, educationalists, sociologists, social chemists and workers.

What is going on in Shanghai—be it good or bad—has a profound effect upon the rest of China. Those who have returned from the interior will verify that. Things Shanghai are popular with the people in the interior. Many signboards over shops bear such words as "A Branch from Shanghai." In many cases, this is by no means true, but serves simply for publicity purposes. Therefore, my observation is that China's social reform should begin with Shanghai.

But by the "Shanghai Problem," I do not mean the construction of the Shanghai Port or its "50-Year Construction Plan" now under the discussion of the authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Government, for I leave these issues to technical men. What concerns me most is the social development of Shanghai in the near future and its effects upon the whole country.

City Of Contrasts

Before going further, permit me to express some of my personal observations and impressions of Shanghai.

First of all, I find the behavior of Shanghai does not follow the march of the time, but moves against it. There are many indications that Shanghai is going away from the "Century of the Common Man."

Shanghai is typically a "city of contrasts," where the contrast between the rich and poor is most pronounced. Look at the rich man and see what kind of life he is leading. He freely spends several millions of dollars for a wedding, the celebration of a birthday or the birth of a child. And look at the front doors of some big buildings and see the poor, the weak, the sick, the aged, the crippled, the unemployed and the refugee. If those who own motor cars or stay in the Park Hotel or dine in the Palace Hotel cared to look through their beautiful windows, they would see the human misery vividly before their eyes.

Therefore, my first impression is that Shanghai is only a place for the rich and the powerful, and has no place for the common man. There is not any form of social security in Shanghai. At a time when the provision of social security for the people is definitely a responsibility of the State, the present situation in the city should have the major attention of its Mayor.

An Empty Shell

Secondly, I find Shanghai leads all other cities in China where our production remains on the 17th or 18th century level, and yet, our consumption is 100 percent of the 20th century type. As a result, Shanghai is only an empty shell. The many banking institutions here must not be taken to indicate the industrial development and economic prosperity of Shanghai.

Thirdly, I find Shanghai has only old capitalism, bureaucratic capitalism and the capitalism of private monopoly and special privilege, and there is no new capitalism and "People's Capitalism."

Fourthly, I am most disappointed by the young generation. Most of the young men are of the loafer and rascal type who can talk, drink and smoke a great deal and play *mah jong* and poker wonderfully well, and are most crafty, selfish, greedy and corrupt. I rarely find honest, hard-working and enterprising young men, marriageable girls and domestic and thrifty wives. Many parents have found it most difficult to control their children, and have concluded that Shanghai is not the place for the education of children as the environment is too bad.

Fifthly, I find there is no interest and no life in Shanghai. This is a city of loafers, speculators, profiteers and hoarders, where the ruffians and gangsters are having their day.

Shanghai's "Mr. Big"

If one asks some friends he has not seen during these eight long war years "What are you doing now," the answer—90 times out of 100—is "Business." But if one keeps digging, one will find that what is termed "Business" or "Opening a Company" is simply speculation, profiteering, hoarding, the buying and selling of goods, shares, gold bars and greenbacks. None is either legitimate or productive business.

I have often heard such words as "If you want to start a business, I can introduce you to 'him,'" meaning "The No. 1 Big Man of the Shanghai Gangsters." At first, my prompt and abrupt answer is "Why should I?" Later, I find that it is quite necessary in Shanghai that if one wants to carry on a business successfully, he must get some one to introduce him to this "No. 1 Big Man" and to honor him as "The Older Teacher."

I know this gangster is most powerful in Shanghai today. But the system must be broken down if we want to develop the "People's Capitalism" and to expand "Small Business" which is the foundation of our national economic reconstruction.

Some Of Our "Capitalists"

Recently, the Mayor ordered the suppression of the business of stallholders from September 1. There is no doubt that this is a right step to rid the sidewalks of too many stallholders and peddlers. Nevertheless, the stallholders protested and sent a delegation to Nanking to appeal to the higher authorities. A close study of the situation will reveal that the stallholders are not so much to be blamed as some of the "capitalists" in Shanghai who are mostly the proprietors of some 200 shops located on both sides of Szechuen Road, and that the men who were greatly enriched are these "capitalists," and the men who suffered most losses were these small businessmen and small stallholders and peddlers themselves.

In the early days after the end of the war when "Made in U.S.A." cosmetics, nylon stockings, raincoats and many other plastic articles began to reach Shanghai, by boat or through smuggling, some "capitalists" in Shanghai, mostly Chinese and some Jews, at once seized the opportunity, put up a huge capital to buy in as many of these articles as they could and distributed them to the stallholders for resale. As a matter of "encouragement," these "capitalists" also provided the stallholders with glass stands at a daily rent of from $3000 to $5000 although the cost of a glass stand was only $120,000. The business was thriving, and the "capitalists" made enormous profits. When the suppression order began to be enforced, their pockets already were full and they were ready to get out. The worse sufferers, of course, were the small businessmen who after strenuous efforts had succeeded in putting up some $200,000 or $300,000 of borrowed money and then found their business banned.

In Shanghai, this form of "capitalism" is common. It is typically old capitalism and a combination of the capitalism of the bureaucrats and the capitalism of private monopoly and special privilege aimed at making enormous profits for a few at the most opportune moment and then getting out without suffering any loss—all at the expense of others. Such capitalism must be broken down.

These are some of the aspects of "Shanghai Problem" which confronts the Mayor today.

Mayor Wu Fights

Shanghai, however, is most fortunate to have as its Mayor, Dr. K. C. Wu, who already has a very creditable record behind him. He was bold enough to launch a war against the rice merchants, speculators and profiteers in Shanghai shortly after the assumption of his post and he succeeded partially in bringing down the price of rice. Apparently, under his instructions, Wen Mao-ling, a big rice merchant and so-called "No. 2 Big Man of the Shanghai Gangsters," was arrested by the Shanghai Garrison Commander and now still is under detention in connection with the notorious "Rice Loan Scandal."

I suggest the Mayor launch another war against the organized rackets in "pilferage" and "key money" in gold bars. As far as I can see the present housing shortage in Shanghai is only "man-made." The first step is to suppress the payment of "key money" and prohibit all transactions in gold bars.

In launching these "wars," I know the Mayor is now facing formidable enemies. But let me encourage him to go ahead with his campaign to wipe out the gangster from Shanghai. Stand for justice and law and never

bow to the Shanghai gangster, is my advice to the Mayor. With the exception of a handful of gangsters, all Shanghailanders are behind the Mayor. Believe me.

Administrative Program

In face of all these odds and in order to carry on these wars successfully, it is necessary for the Mayor to consolidate his front and to strengthen his administration for the task to come. I suggest the following measures:—

First, let the present SMG under Mayor K. C. Wu be an "Enlightened Administration," free from politics, nepotism and corruption. It is because only such an efficient administration could carry on the gigantic task.

Secondly, let the present SMG be staffed with "Men Who Believe in Their Century." It is because only such men know the times and needs.

Thirdly, let Shanghai public opinion be the guide of the K. C. Wu administration. The Mayor is therefore requested to pay a great deal of attention and due respect to public opinion in Shanghai, and to be most responsive and receptive to public criticism and most sensitive and amenable to public sentiment. He may take a strong hand to carry out the policy of administration. But in doing so he will be carrying out not only his own will but also the will of the people of Shanghai.

Fourthly, let the present SMG eliminate all possible unnecessary expenses and use these funds to provide social security for the common man in Shanghai. Under the present Mayor, I know, a retrenchment policy is already in full application. But there is still one more item which can be cut from the city's expenditure.

"Soak The Rich" Tax

I have in mind of the expenses that go to provide motor cars to carry the directors and high officials of the SMG to the office and back home or anywhere else they wish to go, with all expenses for gasoline, chauffeur and maintenance paid by the SMG. As far as I know, in some government offices in Shanghai, not only the directors but also sectional chiefs have motor cars, too. In some cases, houses and servants for high officials are all paid for by the office. It is my conviction that if there is a "Truman Committee" in China, millions and millions of dollars could be cut from the public expenditure and be used for other more useful purposes.

Therefore, will the Mayor of Shanghai set a good precedent by cutting down all these expenses and using these funds, together with others from other curtailments, for the poor, the sick, the weak, the aged, the crippled, the orphan, the unemployed and the refugee in Shanghai?

If these steps could be coupled with the enforcement of the "Soak the Rich" tax, the tax on property, and the tax on the receipts of the restaurants, dance halls, amusement and tea houses, I think a considerable sum of money could be raised to provide social security for the common man in Shanghai from the cradle to the grave.

Fourthly, let the SMG have far better vibrant, revitalizing and enterprising spirit in undertaking new enterprises and in taking the initiative in reconstruction. Shanghai, like a man long suffering from the lack of blood, needs a transfusion of new blood to revive it.

In my opinion, it is not necessary for us to go so far as to discuss a "50-Year Construction Plan," but to buckle down at once to do what is most urgently needed at the present. To me, SMG could undertake the following projects:—

(1) To establish a silk filature, a fertilizer factory and a farm machine and tool plant under the management and operation of SMG. Our purpose is threefold: To revive the industrial development, to provide employment for thousands of the unemployed, and to promote the development of Chinese agriculture, upon the foundation of which all plans for the industrialization of China must be based.

These SMG managed and operated factories should be constructed and equipped with modern equipment because we want to make these industrial establishments not only symbols of government monopoly but models and experimental factories for all where the interest and welfare of management and labor are given due and equal attention and where harmony is achieved.

Housing Loans Urged

The subscription of shares of these factories should be open to all, and each share should be small enough to be within the financial reach of the common man in Shanghai.

(2) To start the construction of houses in the suburbs of Shanghai loans to enable the common man to build and own his own home and through the extension of housing through the creation of a Shanghai Municipal Housing Administration to perform very much the same functions as the Federal Housing Administration under the National Housing Act in the United States—to encourage private investment in houses for rent by life insurance companies, savings banks, trust companies, foundations and other holders of savings and to ensure them the recovery of all the original investment and a minimum annual return within a certain period of years.

Under this program, many houses will be built. But more significant is that the entire property will be held by the owner, mortgage free, at the end of the period.

Public Utilities

(3) To buy over all shares of the present British, French and American owned public utilities in Shanghai, such as the two tram car companies, the telephone company, the power plant and the water works, through the issue of government bonds by SMG approved by the National Government. The subscription of these bonds likewise to be open to the public, Chinese as well as foreign. Each share likewise to be small enough to be within the reach of the common man. My contention is that important public utilities must be managed and operated by the government.

One of the results is that through the launching of these projects much of the idle capital, which is the germ of many of the economic ills in China today and a sharp weapon in the hands of the speculators, profiteers and hoarders, will be absorbed. Secondly, these projects will give new life and blood to Shanghai. Thirdly, through the public subscription of shares, the common man will have an interest and part in these projects. Fourthly, we will then have a situation which will give every encouragement for the development of the "People's Capitalism."

"People's Capitalism"

Shanghai businessmen have lived too long under the definition of the old capitalism. That era is definitely dead and over. They must be ready to welcome the new capitalism which, to be brief, means *a competitive economic system designed for the enrichment of the many and not to make a few men rich.* Today we demand most vehemently for freedom. But we must know that freedom and new capitalism are synonymous. The new capitalism can build a great united people.

It is a capitalism which encourages the people to have and risk dollars and savings. It stimulates the people to take the initiative and new enterprises. Its motive power is confidence and its atmosphere is freedom. That is an economy of the people, by the people and for the people which Shanghai must struggle to achieve.

Therefore, there are two choices before Shanghai: To adapt the new or die with the old.

Shanghai must wake up and decide its own destiny. Shanghai must not go backward but forward to welcome the "Century of the Common Man."

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Constructive Economic Program Urgently Needed For China

By J. R. KAIM

WITH a view to improving China's export trade, the government, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Nanking, intends to buy up the country's silk crop and is considering the same action with other export goods, especially tung oil, tea and bristles. In his interview with A.P., Minister Wang Yun-wu pointed out that the government's action amounts to a subsidy of the above items since it is selling the goods abroad at less than cost price. At first glance, therefore, it seems that that decision involves what is generally called a dumping method, i.e., the selling of goods to foreign countries below cost with a view to gaining markets. In the case of China, however, the situation appears to be otherwise and local would-be exporters ask whether such methods can really help improve the general economic situation.

In so-called normal times, various reasons may lead to governmental subsidies. Industries have been subsidized either because their finished products proved to be too high in price although their basic materials, produced in the same country, were cheap enough; or such basic materials were too expensive to find markets so that to subsidize the manufacturing of finished goods appeared to be a good solution; or again, governments, by helping the export trade, helped several industries to maintain their normal production levels.

Buy Crops

It has also happened that governments bought up whole crops for no other reason than to destroy them, or at least part of them in order to keep up the world price level in spite of over-production. Such was the case with Brazilian coffee and often also with cotton and rubber.

In the case of China, all the products mentioned by Minister Wang are unfinished goods and agricultural products. To produce them one needs no up-to-date machinery, nor are any imported raw materials necessary, while the number of hands needed is comparatively small. However, even these products appear to be too expensive to be sold by normal means. To sell them at all one must, it seems, swallow the bitter pill and cover the difference between high cost and low sales prices.

However, what local merchants say is that the original price, i.e., the one charged by the producers is not too high. According to their statements it is the Shanghai F.O.B. price that is too high.

To this statement some would-be exporters add that while by buying silk and other items from the producers the government helps the latter, it at the same time helps, and possibly to a higher degree, the various quarters whose activities and ways of calculating may be responsible for such excessively high export prices.

Real Causes

Generally, disrupted transportation, high cost of living and, therefore, soaring labor costs are regarded as the main sources of China's present economic ailment. All three reasons are believed to be connected with and the results of civil strife. However, it is obvious that civil strife, regrettable and horrible as it is, cannot be the only cause. The well-known fact that very often transportation from one side of the Whangpoo to the other or from Woosung to Shanghai harbor costs more than trans-Pacific freight, shows that there is not always a direct link between civil strife on the one hand and the high prices for manipulating and transporting on the other.

The same can be said with regard to inland and coastal shipping in which field, due to political considerations, the number of bottoms available has recently been decreased instead of increased.

What those local merchants mean, therefore, is that according to many sources prices rise rapidly once the commodity in question has left or is in the act of leaving the place of production and that even if a price may be considered normal in the region of production it is far too high once the cargo arrives aboard the exporting ship.

Three Reasons

Usually, three reasons are given to explain this phenomenon, namely, cost of labor, shortage of means of transportation and excessive profits.

There can be no denying the fact that labor is expensive, though, as Minister Wang underlined in his interview, the number of workers is still limited and only a minority enjoys high wages and improving conditions. However, when you talk with labor advocates they will tell you—and will easily prove it—that the average per capita pay is by no means higher here than in America or England, whereas transportation cost, no doubt, is. However, in China much of the work carried out by machines in other countries is done by hand and when one adds the costs of so many hands, they are certainly more expensive than machines.

Thus, when leftists, politicians as well as economists, state that labor here is not paid better than elsewhere they are proving something that has not been doubted. The point is that at present labor is expensive, not that the per capita pay is too high.

Rice To Masses

Once the slogan in China was: "No machinery; the coolie is cheaper; by not importing machinery one gives rice to the masses." However, matters have changed. Machine work is cheaper today. But there are few machines in China and if there were more, the masses might regard them as enemies.

However, even when and where machines are available and are used for the production of manufactured goods, the number of hands needed to accomplish a certain quantity of goods is far higher in China than in England and the United States. In some cases, as in the textile industry, mills in China need for the same purpose almost 100 percent more hands than the Lancashire spinning industry, while in other cases and lines between 50 percent and 75 percent more hands are needed in China than abroad. In other words, for the production of a set quantity of a certain commodity one may need 10 workers in the United States but between 15 and 20 in China. This alone shows that to base one's considerations on individual wage comparisons here and elsewhere will be most misleading. This is so even if the standards of goods produced are not taken into consideration.

Transport Snarl

While this indicates the difficulties with regard to labor costs, the second of the above mentioned causes, namely, shortage of means of transportation can hardly be dealt with without remembering the recently issued regulations forbidding foreign vessels to do any inland and coastal shipping in spite of an obvious period of emergency and alleged shortage of bottoms. Evidently, the whole matter has more political than economic aspects.

As to the third point, the question of excessive profits, one is hardly in a position to compare the profits derived from capital invested here with dividends abroad from equal funds. No outsider is at present really able to control the expenses of private enterprises, while as regards companies their dividends often fail to give a real picture of the position. Generally speaking, little is known about the inside situation of most companies and while the reopening of the Shanghai stock exchange may render the whole thing easier it is still too early to predict anything.

Thus, one may or may not say that capital is making excessive profits; no full proof for either supposition can be supplied. It seems indeed that no single party can be blamed for being responsible, and for being alone responsible, for what is going on in the economic field.

Three-Way Quiz

Discussing this state of affairs, a Chinese merchant recently made his point of view clear by saying: "I can't blame the government alone, for just in the case of coastal shipping it was quite evident that the government had other ideas than local capital. I can't blame labor alone either, for food is expensive. Nor can I blame capital alone; for were they to import machines to render production and transportation cheap-

er, labor would probably start machine-breaking."

Under such conditions one may understand those who doubt that mere economic remedies can help very much even if they were stronger than the above-mentioned "shots in the arm," namely, the buying of crops or the subsidizing of enterprises. It seems that, unfortunately, the Chinese observer was right who claimed that the root of the evil is what he termed a lack of public spirit in many quarters, leftist as well as rightist. Said he: "With so many political considerations and aspirations hampering economic recovery, it may be years before normal economic life can be restored! What we need is a real, constructive economic program, not a reactionary one nor a socialist one, but a Chinese program, if you know what I mean. With money devaluation, crop purchasing and so on, we may muddle through the next few months, but if and when the civil strife comes to an end and the millions of soldiers return to where they have come from, the nightmare of civil war will be over but a new nightmare will chase us from one problematic situation to another. It needs more than a few injections to restore this country's foundations."

It was a bitter statement, no doubt, but it was one of the rare cases in which businessmen do not blame either the government alone nor labor alone.

Tipping, Too Often Synonymous With Bribery, Continues Unabated

By BEN Y. LEE

CHINA is a tipping country. The terms tipping, bribery, "cumshaw" and "squeeze" are often synonymous, and the borderline between them can hardly be differentiated on many occasions. Knowing how to tip, when to tip, where to tip and what amount to tip, one always feels "at home" wherever one may go. Tipping is a well-established custom. Some tips are compulsory; others are given as a reward for some service rendered. An exorbitant tip or bribe is given under extraordinary circumstances for some peculiar service done. A custom is a custom and both tip-giving and tip-receiving are special arts in Chinese social life. Those who are on the no-tipping side of the argument find it hard to get comfortable treatment in hotels, recreation and amusement centers, restaurants, ships, railroad trains, offices and even in schools. Tips must be given freely and spontaneously in order that nothing be delayed and good service secured.

When any one takes a steamer, engages a room in a hotel, invites friends to a meal in a restaurant, hires a car or employs a coolie to do some odd job, he must reserve from 10 to 30 percent of his cash for the tip upon paying the regular bill or the amount previously agreed upon, otherwise he will be in a ridiculously difficult position. Literally speaking, one must tip all along in order to get decent service. In many lines of trade, tipping is well-established and must be paid as a part of the bill. Arguing and complaining against excessive or customary tipping in China is considered a nuisance as well as a face-losing adventure in the eyes of the "boys" and of fellow-patrons. The public is strongly against exorbitant tipping, but this resentment has not been organized into a campaign.

Greenhorns Victimized

An exorbitant tip demanded by teaboys from passengers on inland steamers, and to some extent, on trains, is the most hated practice among all the forms of tipping in China. Lack of communication facilities for transportation, and labor troubles nowadays have caused much inconvenience to travelers who haven't learned the art of tipping. Buying a steamship ticket, securing a berth after a ticket is obtained and placing the luggage in a safe place—all these require tipping. Aboard most steamships the teaboys receive meager wages, and are dependent upon tips or squeeze from passengers, especially the "green hands," as a

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means of livelihood. To get rid of the bad system of squeeze means getting rid of the boys themselves. The fewer the passengers on board, the more they demand; the greater the ignorance a passenger shows in giving tips, the more they demand. Should any inexperienced traveler ask the teaboy how much he ought to tip, he is sure to be victimized as the amount demanded is generally excessive. In order to avoid this annoyance, a passenger should give about 10 percent of what he pays for his fare as a tip to the teaboys. In this way the passenger is respected and treated as an "old hand."

Before one gives a party in a restaurant or engages a room in a hotel, he should remember how he tips the teaboys aboard steamers. There is no exorbitant tipping in a modern hotel. Usually a 10 percent surcharge is added to the bill and then another 10 percent given the boys. When one goes to a small or old-fashoned hotel, he may be squeezed right and left. When he carries with him many pieces of luggage, he will soon realize how much he must pay in tips before his belongings are safely delivered.

Trains And Theaters, Too

Unlike steamships, only first and second class train passengers are expected to tip the boys. When one's luggage is over-weight, one must tip the boy in charge of the department and then everything will be all right. The usual tip to the chauffeur of a hire car is about 10 percent of what you pay as fare. When your friend sends you home in his private car after a friendly call or after a dinner party, you as a rule must give a tip to the chauffeur, according to the distance you travel. So to ride in a friend's car is sometimes more expensive than to hire a public car. In North China, when a friend comes to dinner in his own car, you must tip his chauffeur—give him "meal money."

Tipping in old-fashioned amusement houses is ridiculous in scale. The pleasure-seekers are given a cup of tea and sometimes a dirty towel as soon as they enter the premises. Whether you drink the tea or not makes no difference to the boys—you are compelled to pay for it. When one visits a friend in a jail, especially rich one, he has to tip practically everyone on duty in or around the compound, otherwise he may not be able to see his friend, for various reasons. When you wish an interview with a high official without a previous appointment, you must not forget the technique of tipping, otherwise you will be greatly disappointed.

Foreigner Sometimes Exempt

As many classes of menial workers in China receive very meager wages, they depend practically on tips or what is usually called the "wine money," to be received at various occasions and festivals. Chinese "white collar" workers or the "long gown" employees should know how, when and what amount to tip the menial workers or boys in their firms, otherwise they will soon feel not "at home" in their office.

A foreigner often goes blameless for neglecting this well-established custom, for he is rated an "outsider." Many menial workers after having done some service ask foreigners for "cumshaw," which is equivalent to the wine money or tip. Many foreigners, especially new arrivals in China, usually do not understand why a bill collector or a menial worker does not incline his head or say "thank you"—when a bill is duly paid. Very often the collector will hang around and seem to be waiting for something. When he is asked why he does not leave when his bill has been paid, he simply produces a reluctant smile but says nothing. A little later the foreigner begins to feel there is something wrong somewhere and very soon the word "cumshaw" is heard from a distance. When a tip is given the collector walks away with a radiant smile and a "thank you."

Festivals Real Harvests

Tipping on festivals is a national affair. Festivals are great days for tip-receivers. Tips are expected by all lines of menial workers at all national festivals, particularly on the Dragon Boat Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival and the old Chinese New Year. The last-mentioned occasion is the most important of all. The approach of a festival means a tip-giving date. The tip given on those occasions is usually called the "wine money" as everybody expects to drink wine during a festival. A day or two previous to these festivals, the menial workers are more courteous to those whom they serve and more energetic in their duties than at any other time, in expectation of tips.

Here is a list of tip-receivers: the postmen, the ordinary letter carrier, the special letter carrier, the registered letter carrier, cable delivery boy, the garbage man, the janitor, the watchman, the elevator boy, the lane sweeper, the milk delivery boy, the daily newspaper delivery boy, a neighbor's servant who occasionally helps you in some way, your own servants, wet nurses, amah, etc. all in line to request some wine money. Every visitor on New Year's Day is expected to give a tip to his friends' servants. In large business houses the "long gown" employees are expected to tip the boys employed by the firm and to give an extra tip to those who serve them direct. Many an aristocratic family spends half a million dollars on tips on the Mid-Autumn Festival!

When a housewife goes to an employment office to look for a maid-servant or amah, she may not be surprised to hear the following questions put by the prospective servant: (1) How often are gifts sent out by her (the servant)? (2) How often is the game of mah jong played in her residence? (3) Does she (the servant) have the privilege of buying the daily food? She then makes an off-hand calculation as to the total she may receive from these three items before she states the amount of wages she would require. It should be known that whenever she takes gifts to friends or relatives of her master or mistress, she receives a tip of from 10 to 30 percent of the value of the gift accepted, and the tip, of course, goes into the servant's own pocket. When a mah-jong party takes place, she serves tea and lights the cigarettes of the players and does some errands. Hence she receives a tip for her services. The total from these two sources may be many times her monthly wage, not to mention the "discounts" she receives in buying daily food.

The Chinese offer presents on the following occasions: upon the shaving of a child's head after birth, or what is usually called the "red egg-giving day," housewarmings, birthday celebrations, funerals, weddings, Dragon Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, Lunar New Year, anniversaries of the death of one's parents, grand opening of a new business establishment, opening of a new office by physician or dentist, Christmas, graduation, going to college, opening of a new factory or public and charitable organizations, start of a long journey, returning from abroad, official and business promotion, etc. Mah-jong, meaning "Sparrow," is as popular in China as the game of bridge in America. Whenever a game is mentioned, it is usually understood to be a game of "Sparrows." A party rarely passes without a game of mah-jong.

Speeding Cargo Movements

When you arrive at a port, customs officials come to inspect your luggage, and if you want the contents untouched, a tip often will do the trick. But beware how you tip or you may get into trouble. Be sure it is a tip—not a bribe—that you are tendering. Nowadays, men in charge of unloading cargoes from godowns are exorbitant tip-receivers. Without tipping the owner of goods may have to wait a much longer time before his turn comes. When a merchant wishes to unload his goods in the shortest possible time or unload bags in good condition and of the right quality, as in the case of sugar, generous tipping or bribery plays an important role.

Tips play so important a role in everyday Chinese social and business life, they eventually extend to bribery. Whether we call it tipping or bribery makes no difference either to the giver or recipient for the service or work done satisfactorily to both parties concerned is of value.

Wages Up, But. . . . .

The only way that the surcharges and excessive tipping can be eliminated even partially is to reorganize business as a whole along modern lines. When a man or an apprentice employed in shops or in any business concern receives no regular wage or very meager wages, he is sure to beg for wine money when he delivers goods or collects a bill for his master. It is a nuisance to see a menial worker or an apprentice refusing to leave your business concern or premises after having delivered something, until some wine money is given. Only the old-fashioned business houses still allow this annoying practice of begging for tips.

Lately the wages of all menial workers, including servants, waiters, hotel boys, etc. have been considerably increased and their total average income now equals or even exceeds that of lower bracket "long gown" employees, but the system of exorbitant tipping nevertheless remains unchanged as in the days of old.

Large Dam Built In Yunnan Across Pan Lung River

By PETER S. W. WANG

Kunming, Sept. 10.

CHINA is a bona fide agricultural country. The proverb says: "The farmer is to make a living depending on the God Of Heaven." This means that the Chinese farmer plows the fields and his crops are good or bad each year according to God's providence. His harvests either fail or flourish according to seasonal rains and irrigation has become very important under such trying conditions.

On August 31, your correspondent had a fine opportunity to participate at the opening ceremony of the Pan Lung River Dam which is situated at Ching Tsai Chong, 23 miles northeast of Kunming.

History Of Dams

The Pan Lung River springs from the Black Dragon Pool, Shao Tien, Soong Ming hsien, and flows southward, passing through Soong Hwa Pa (Pine Flower Field) in Kunming hsien and then turns eastward for 20 miles into Kunming Lake. The Governor of Yunnan in the Yuan Dynasty built a dam at Pine Flower Field and constructed irrigation canals to service the fields along the mountain to the east. This was called King Jih Ho (Gold Fluid River). This job brought Yunnan 25,000 mow of tillable land. But the Gold Fluid River was a "good devil" —useful in drought, but occasionally caused floods in the rainy season.

With this in mind, General Lung Yun, former governor of Yunnan, called together a number of specialists and utilizing the reports of the Department of Reconstruction surveying units, made a general inspection and finally choose Ching Tsai Chong as the ideal location for a dam.

He appointed Ching Kuan-hwa, former Director of the Conservancy Office of the Department, as head of the dam construction project, but he proceeded to work out the details only at a snail's pace. This prompted the appointment of Lung Jih-juin, director of the Conservancy Office, in his stead to continue the construction of the dam under the direction of T. Y. Loung, the present Commissioner of Reconstruction. Chiu Ching-pao and Yang Jih-ai, both prominent professors of the National Yunnan University, were engaged as advisory civil engineer and advisory mechanical engineer, respectively, with responsibility for the design and construction of the dam.

$800,000,000 Expended

At the opening ceremony, T. Y. Loung, the Commissioner, reported that the budget approved by the Yunnan Provincial Government and paid by the Yunnan Provincial Economic Commission, amounted to CNC$800,-186,720, excluding salaries and the cost of the land occupied by the dam.

The dam was completed in 100 days. It is a concrete and stone structure, 16.5 meters high, with a bridge of six spans at the top, and a total volume of more than 14,000 cubic meters. The 36-hour capacity is estimated at 220,000 cubic meters.

The area under irrigation by the dam totals approximately 10,000 mow. Figuring that the dam raises the rice output by five piculs per mow per year, the total increase in production is 50,000 piculs. Calculated at the present rice price of CNC$15,000 per picul, this amounts to an increase of some CNC$$750,000,000 in cash returns each year. If the cost to the farmers is reckoned at 60 percent, the net profit still amounts to CNC$300,-000,000 annually.

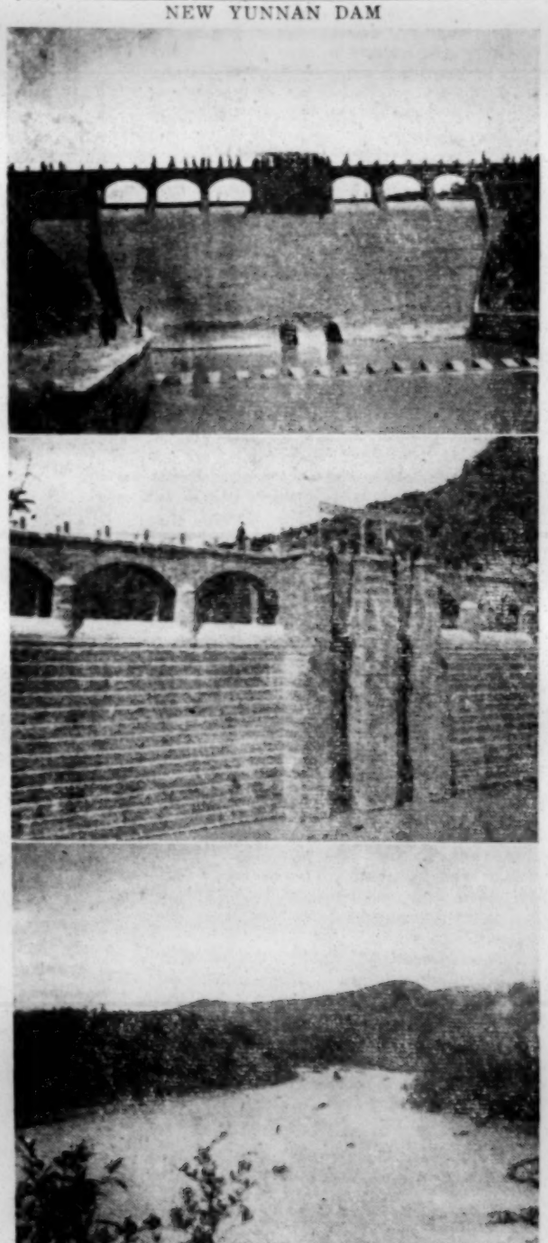
History recalls that the Pan Lung river overflowed its banks every six years and caused incalculable damage to the surrounding fields. Thus, the finished dam plays a double role; that of irrigator and of savior from the flood menace. And to any one who is acquainted with the history of Yunnan province it will be clear that the dam is the greatest structure of its kind since the Yuan Dynasty.

Official Nepotism

Governor Lu Han recounted that he met General Lung Yun in Chungking last year and the latter expressed his opinion that the dam should have been completed last winter. To Governor Lu's disappointment he found only an insignificant number of laborers quarrying the rock at the proposed site with huge quantities of cement lying around. This cement later became unusable as it became wet and deteriorated. It transpired that Yang Ah-ching, who had been put in charge of construction, had not visited the site at all. Governor Lu, deciding that artificial rock was a better foundation for the dam, ordered the quarry work to stop. He further discovered that Ching Kuan-hwa, a literature student from the National Peking University, had been appointed to his present post on the strength of good relations with the former Commissioner, Yang Wen-ching.

Another Chinese proverb says: "It is a good opportunity for those who have relatives and friends and who are high ranking officers in the government to be officers and to make money." The case of the dam is a good illustration how nepotism works in Chinese political circles. In China it is true that when one takes up a position of consequence one is prompted to promote the circumstances of one's relatives and friends. Although China is considered as one of the Big Five, this does not automatically eliminate all the black sheep from her large family. Had not Governor Lu Han taken up the herculean broom to sweep away the vestiges of nepotism around the dam, it would probably still be in the blueprint stage.

NEW YUNNAN DAM



One rehabilitation measure which has enabled Yunnan to reclaim considerable farm land, is the recently completed Pan Lung River Dam. Pictured above are, top, the front of the dam; center, rear view; and, bottom, the reservoir of the dam.

Taiwan: Prize Or Province?

By VIC SCHNEIERSON

THE inept remark that Taiwan is China's richest war prize is not to be brushed off lightly. The remark was made by a noted Chinese journalist during one of the carousing banquets for the group of foreign correspondents which toured the island early this month.

The fallacy of his remark in the purely formal sense—that Taiwan is not a colony, that it is an integral part of China wrested back after 51 years of Japanese domination—does not detract from its full portent.

Regrettably, Taiwanese antagonism towards the new Chinese administration is manifest even to superficial observers, as perforce we were when whisking across the island on that conducted tour.

Deep Rift Tangible

Driving through the streets of Tai Peh and the other cities we visited, we felt a deep rift separating us and our guides (all of them administration officials) from the populace. At the Kiaohsiung railway station the curious throng which had come to see us alight was held off by the police at a very respectful distance. The station platform was cleared of people as we marched by. Not merely language difficulties separated us from the people, but a certain social conception which it was up to us to break down: Throughout the trip we were introduced to and surrounded by administration officials from the Mainland. We met only a few Taiwanese.

On the way back from Kiaohsiung one of the officials in our party had difficulty in obtaining a sleeping berth. The correspondents had occupied all. He concluded his brief interpellation with the Taiwanese railroad conductor by a hefty wallop which sent the conductor reeling in search of accommodations for the irate guide.

It is not in the character of a Chinese to start unreasonable fights. Either this one was an unusual Chinese, or it was the situation itself which was unusual. The incident left me with the impression that I had just seen an angered master beat his servant or slave.

The Taiwanese have acquired a similar impression. Rebellious by nature, 51 years of Japanese colonization has made them extremely sensitive to all forms of oppression. They live in discontent over the superior airs of the administration officials from the Mainland.

Situation "Hasn't Changed"

"The Chinese people think they have liberated us from foreign domination," a Taiwanese told me, "but if they saw the attitude of their officials who have come to lord it over us, they would know that the situation hasn't changed very much."

This may be a partisan viewpoint. The situation has changed; but by far too little.

There exists a national problem on Taiwan, and reports of frequent riots in the first months after the reoccupation of Taiwan by the Chinese administration bear eloquent witness to this.

The antagonism of Taiwanese toward Chinese is not of that political nature which exists, unfortunately, between many citizens and officials on the Mainland. It has assumed a national character.

This contention requires little substantiation other than a look at the social framework created by the existing economic structure in Taiwan.

The Provincial Government of Taiwan emphatically declares that this social framework is but temporary, that improved communications and achievements in rehabilitation finally will make possible elimination of the many restrictions imposed on the independent and native enterprise of the Taiwanese. That, however, is a matter for the future.

At the present time the pattern is different.

New "Zaibatsu" In Saddle

Taiwan's economy today differs little from the colonial economy under the Japanese. During the 51 years of Japanese domination agriculture and industry in Taiwan were dependent on the needs and objectives of an overseas economy—that of Japan.

Japanese capital exploited Taiwan. Japanese capitalists controlled Taiwan's economy.

This Japanese capital has become a prize of war. Today it is China's. And instead of the Japanese zaibatsu, officials of the Taiwan Provincial Government manage the various plants and factories on the island.

Administration officials make much of the fact that the Japanese maintained only an industry of unfinished products on Taiwan. In bearing with their colonial policy these crude and unfinished products were sent to Japan for the final finish. This, the officials maintain, is being rectified. Industries are being developed to create finished produce on the spot. They cite it as an example of their non-colonial approach to Taiwan.

It may be argued that the low level of development of Mainland industries, and China's need of Taiwan's produce has made the conversion of the island's colonial industries into more complete industries, nothing more than an economic necessity.

Control Complete

Meanwhile it is obvious that Taiwan's agriculture, industry and commerce are almost completely controlled and administered by the Provincial Government.

Industry and commerce, previously entirely controlled by the Japanese, has quite naturally gone through the so-called "take-over" stage. It is beyond argument, of course, that no one but the government was qualified to accept control over the enterprises lost by the Japanese.

The Provincial Government has recently completed the "take-over" procedures. Many of the plants are inoperative owing to heavy damage suffered during the war from air bombardments. Others lack essential materials and parts. Rehabilitation has begun, but at present is only in its infantile stages. It will take a long time, and much effort, to bring production back to its pre-war levels. When these are reached, so it appears from statements by Governor-General Chen Yi and his aides, plants not producing for the governmental or provincial monopolies will be placed on open sale. Meanwhile, according to official statistics, considerable sums are being invested by the administration in these industries.

The fact remains, however, that Taiwanese find employment only on government-run plants, because there virtually are no others. The labor-management relationships revert to the status of labor-administration relationships. Salaries are low, lower than the average person's budget, and jobs are scarce.

Pay Poor, Taxes Steep

Taiwan's population slightly exceeds six million. Of these some five percent are unemployed. Considering that the bulk of the population is rural—and the farmer's business is not so good—this small percentage assumes far larger proportions in the urban areas.

Just like the farmers, the urban population complains of excessive taxes, and some of them reason that even successful rehabilitation hardly will improve their situation to any marked extent. With the bulk of industries controlled by the administration, profits are likely to be transferred to the Mainland, and circulation of the so-called national income of Taiwan will become ever more limited.

They fear that if and when some of the "taken-over" plants are placed on sale to the general public very few Taiwanese will be able to raise the necessary capital. They fear that men from the Mainland will buy the Taiwanese plants, and the national problem will become even more acute.

No wonder then, that a national independence movement is taking root in Taiwan. There already are several independence parties, and according to one of my informants, Taiwanese youths are flocking to their banners.

At this crossroads there are possible only two solutions. One, obviously damaging to China and definitely the worse of the two, is an independent Taiwan.

The other, a Taiwan in which its people have equal opportunity, is incompatible with the conception that Taiwan is a war prize.

The Netherlands Consulate General in Singapore has agreed to release 15 Chinese vessels detained recently in the so-called Muntok incident. According to the official announcement, the owners can either dispose of their cargo of sugar in Muntok or ship it back to Singapore.

Peiping A Much-Militarized City: Hotel Accommodation Scarce

By S. E. SHIFRIN

Peiping, Sept. 7.

DOWN in the basement of the Peking Union Medical College there still stand preserved trophies of surgical operattons. Outside, Nationalist and Communist sentries stand guard, chatting occasionally. Inside the buildings—now housing the Peiping Executive Headquarters—typewriters rattle away and newsmen drop in regularly to try and pick up some dope from day to day. What it all adds up to is anybody's guess but although nobody in a responsible position would be ready to go on record about it the Headquarters atmosphere seems to be slightly off the optimism tag.

American Armed Forces personnel, attached to Exec. HQ. when the precedent-smashing organ was first set up, were sure it was going to work and were probably ready to face some pot-shots in the process. Today some of them are wondering why the Headquarters is still limping on and their only consolation is the occasional dating of some female member of the clerical staff sometimes flown in for the job from Shanghai. They say that the Peiping air is very favorable to romance. The peace teams out in the field do not seem to be achieving any concrete results and the whys and wherefors of their activities puzzle a great many people.

Hotels Jammed

To tourist-minded gentlemen sitting pretty in foreign lands but having a globe-trotting itch, a word of warning. Never before were Peiping hotels so overcrowded. The Grand Hotel de Pekin is chokefull with US Army officers and their families. One of the floors houses the Communist section of the Headquarters and is out of bounds to US military personnel, according to a wall notice boldly proclaiming the fact.

At the Grand Hotel de Wagons Lits the setup is even more confusing. The hotel is being run as three different sections under orders from the U.S. Marine Corps, the OMEA (Officers' Moral Endeavor Association), and the hotel management itself. Civilian patrons are welcome only when the billeting of military personnel has been completed, and if there is no room about 7:00 p.m. it is just somebody's tough luck, and reservations don't help much. There is also the Central Hotel, but it isn't much easier to get in there.

Military City

Peiping, seat of the Eleventh War Zone, and surrounded by Communist-held areas, is today a city of the military. The tramp of marching feet and Chinese marching songs can be heard from dawn onwards. The dancing halls are overflowing with Central Army officers with hip gun-holsters and American Army and Marine personnel out on the spree. In the narrow hutungs jeeps, trucks and rickshas jostle each other for space.

The three interlocking rings of the Executive Headquarters, reminiscent of the Olympic Games and now symbolizing the three sections of the Headquarters, can be seen at every turn. They are painted on jeeps and trucks, they decorate soldiers' sleeves as shoulder patches and shine on the tunics of Exec. HQ. personnel. To many observers it seems as if the three rings are being worn down by friction and exposure to air without adequate lubrication. Today they still signify that General Marshall is on the job, tomorrow they might fall apart—worn away.

GEN. FENG YU-HSIANG, known as the "Christian General," and vice-Chairman of the National Military Council, has arrived in San Francisco. He said: "China is troubled most by famines and floods. If we can subdue China's rivers —utilize them fully—China will be all right."

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SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, leader of the Fascist Union in Britain, was banned from delivering a speech before a meeting by the British Government. "This only shows," Mosley declared, "how right I am to say that freedom of speech does not exist in England."

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

China Problem Taken To UN Security Council By Gromyko

PERFECT timing was conceded Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko when he brought to the attention of the Security Council that the presence of American forces in Iceland, China and Latin America creates a situation which might lead to international repercussions. The American public had hardly recovered from the so-called Wallace incident, the parleys in China between the Kuomintang and the Communists were virtually at a standstill and Government drives were about to start on strategic Communist centers in the north.

Gromyko's statement that the presence of Allied troops in non-enemy countries after the defeat of Germany and Japan were "interference in the internal affairs" of those countries, came as the result of earlier Russian demands to the Security Council for a listing of Allied troop dispositions all over the world within a specified time. Other circles saw the Russian action in the Council as the result of a prolonged editorial campaign in the Soviet press attacking American policy in China.

Gromyko, however, did not say anything in connection with alleged American economic penetration into the China market, a charge prominent in the editorial attacks. He pointed only to the presence of Marines, who are today estimated to total no more than one reinforced division, viz., 20,000 men.

This move on the part of the Soviet delegate, who is currently chairman of the Council, according to the rotatory arrangement, caught both Chinese Government and Communist circles by surprise. Neither party was willing to comment on the move at this date.

This move, moreover, coincided with two "Withdraw from China" weeks, one initiated in the United States by liberal organizations and the other started in its support by nine Shanghai democratic bodies.

At the same time, it was reported that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was considering the latest proposal of the Communist representatives to convene the Military Committee to arrange for an immediate ceasefire order. The earlier demand for unconditional ceasefire was later dropped by the Communists.

Lo Lung-chi, spokesman of the Democratic League, declared that the China situation could be simplified by making it a purely Chinese imbroglio instead of allowing it to develop the international aspect it has now assumed. This view, he declared, was held by 90 percent of the Chinese people, who were neither Communist nor Kuomintang affiliates and whom purportedly the League represents.

Correction

In The China Weekly Review of September 21, it was erroneously reported that two defense motions for dismissal of the "Bureau Ehrhardt" case had been "rejected" by the U.S. Military Commission at the hearing last week. What our re-write man had intended to say was that prosecuting counsel had "opposed" the motions, which actually were dismissed by the Commission this Thursday.

There is no basis in fact for the allegation of a defense attorney that The Review had "prior information." It was simply an error, one The Review regrets and apologizes for.

In New York, there were reports that American delegate Hershel Johnson will inform the Security Council in the near future that American troops are being withdrawn from Iceland, China and other foreign countries "according to schedule," to refute Soviet charges that these forces "constitute a threat to peace and security in the world."

* * *

BURMA

BURMA went into the throes of the first general strike in its history when employees of all government, railway, telegraph and post offices walked out in Rangoon and paralyzed the entire civil administration. The police strike forced the army to take over in 16 of the 38 of the city's districts to preserve peace and order. Railway and steamer service disruption cut off all civilian enterprises from the outside world and only the municipal markets remained open.

Ko Ko Gale, secretary of the All-Burma Employees Union, declared that the strikers would remain peaceful, since all they asked for was wage adjustment. "Our grievances are economic and not political," he declared.

At the same time, Aung San, President of the Anti-Fascist League, called on the Burma Governor and presented a demand for the creation of a free government. "The Governor made certain proposals which I shall place before the League," Aung San declared after his interview. "We want all powers and portfolios entrusted to Burmese," he added.

* * *

PHILIPPINES

FOLLOWING a five-day debate, the Philippines Senate set the date for the election of eight senators, and all elective provincial, municipal and city officials for November 1947, and every four years thereafter. This deferment of the elections from the previously ruled date of December 1946 was deemed necessary on account of the current disorders in Central Luzon and other sections of the country.

Meanwhile, the Hukbalahap party was said to be planning to make a final stand against government forces in the fastness of Bataan, glorious battlefield of the gallant American and Filipino stand against the Japanese in 1942. Civilian guards in towns in Central Luzon have been alerted and this indicates that the earlier report of a surrender offer on the part of Luis Taruc, Huk leader, has no solid foundation.

* * *

IRAN

REBELLIOUS tribes in Southern Iran, after capturing the localities of Kazeroun and Gehrum, and disarming local gendarmerie and police, sped on to the heavily garrisoned town of Shiraz, which has a population of 129,000. In Teheran the Council of Ministers met to discuss the situation, while a spokesman of the Persian Central Government attempted to discount this rising with the assertion that "this is a normal part of the yearly tribal movement and is exaggerated."

The tribesmen, however, succeeded in capturing the Persian Gulf port of Geneveh and have also gained possession of a large part of Bushire, the largest port on the coast, according to a spokesman of the Iranian State Department.

Government troops, spearheaded by tanks and planes, rushed to save the situation which deteriorated when the rebellious tribesmen attempted to capture Shiraz, the capital of the Persian Gulf province of Fars.

The southern tribes have sent an ultimatum to the Teheran Government, demanding the resignation of three Tudeh (leftist) ministers who were only recently incorporated into the Government.

* * *

U.S.A.

THE major development in the United States Administration last week was the resignation of Henry A. Wallace from the post of Commerce Secretary and the appointment in his stead of Averell Harriman, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union. American foreign policy, as implemented by Secretary James F. Byrnes in Paris, was thus endorsed by President Truman who declared that "....the United States must stand as a unit in its relations with the rest of the world."

A decided split occurred in the ranks of the Democratic Party when Henry Wallace was blacklisted by the party from speaking on its behalf in the forthcoming elections this November. Labor, on the other hand, appeared to support the political ticket promoted by Senator Claude Pepper and Henry

Wallace, and Republican Party spokesmen voiced conviction that this would mean a victory for the Republicans at the coming polls.

The 15-day maritime strike was brought to an end this week when the National Maritime Union CIO voted to end the walkout following the negotiated agreement for US$5 to US$10 monthly wage increases, bringing CIO sailors' pay to the level of American Federation of Labor seamen.

Cooperative Movement Spreading Abroad

THE cooperative movement, which is reported to be spreading rapidly through many countries in Europe and in the Western Hemisphere, is seriously threatening private enterprise, according to observers. Meanwhile, the movement, which began in China in 1938 and did valuable work in the war effort, has lately shown signs of regeneration. One of these is the meeting of the Committee of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives currently held in Hongkong.

While in China the cooperative movement can not be said to be threatening private enterprise and is barely commencing to upturn virgin soil, cooperation of consumers and producers is bringing excellent results, particularly in Britain and Sweden.

Developing Foreign Contacts

Cooperative societies, for a long time confined within national borders, are now reaching out into the international sphere and special missions are reported traveling through a number of countries, including the United States, with a view of contacting other co-ops for mutual trade relations. In October, the Zurich Congress of International Cooperative Alliance, representing 75,000,000 members in 34 countries, will lay plans for the expansion of cooperative trade into the oil industry. At present, two plans for a world petroleum co-op, involving a preliminary US$600,000 capital are being studied. A central purchasing agency will be set up to service consumer co-ops throughout the world.

In the United States, a bitter fight has been raging for some time around the exemption of cooperatives from certain taxes. The House Committee of Small Business recently declared the cooperatives are a healthy addition to American economy. The Canadian Royal Commission reached a similar decision last year.

Blow To Big Corporations

Consumer cooperatives are most prevalent in many countries. American consumer co-ops are growing fast. Swedish retail co-ops sell their consumers about US$275,000,000 worth of goods annually.

On the whole, the penetration of cooperatives into world trade is expected to grow, with far-reaching implications for the great corporations which hold sway in many fields today.

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

LAST week, American newspaper editorials commented on the arrival in the United States of the three daughters of Dr. T. V. Soong, discussed occupation policies, and American foreign policy in connection with the speech by Henry Wallace.

* * *

3 GIRLS

THE arrival of "three exceedingly attractive Chinese girls," daughters of China's Premier Dr. T. V. Soong, prompted the *Baltimore Sun* to remind its readers that some years ago the three Soong sisters came to the United States—and later assumed leading roles in the affairs of their nation.

"Those earlier three Soong sisters have helped to make modern China," the *Sun* declared. "And their brother, T. V. Soong, for all his distinction, has been rather overshadowed by their individual and collective brilliance. But it is he, after all, who in one sense makes possible the continuation of the heritage, for it is he who now sends another group of three Soong sisters to study," the paper said. "Will Catherine, Latourette and Mary Jane play a role comparable to that which Ai-ling, Ching-ling and Mei-ling have had, in a future, and let us hope, a less distraught China? "Despite changes which the new age has worked in that ancient country, tradition remains a still potent force. This trip of the younger Soong girls, already following an outstanding pattern of schooling in America, may expect to carry on the remarkable tradition of their aunts, and China may well hope that they will prove themselves to be true conservators of it," the *Sun* concluded.

* * *

OCCUPATION

THE *Louisville Courier-Journal* commenting on a recent statement by Senator Owen Brewster from Maine that "we might follow the policies of General MacArthur" in occupation policies in Germany, said that "the problems of the occupation of Japan and Europe are as unlike as catching brook trout and harpooning a whale. Japan is an isolated land mass with a policy administered by one occupation force. Germany is a slice of a great and immeasurably complicated land mass administered by four occupation forces—United States, British, French and Russian. It is a friction point of complicating policies."

The paper then pointed out that "Japan has no Trieste. It has no Dardanelles. It has no Greece and no Poland. It has no millions uprooted from their native lands. Its people are a product of psychological conditioning utterly unlike that which has enveloped Germany for generations. And the prime requisite for following 'policies of General MacArthur' would rest on the ability of the United States to occupy Europe as the sole force of occupation. That, fortunately or otherwise, cannot be done." The paper proposed that the Senate War Investigating Committee, of which Senator Brewster is a member, go ahead with an investigation of the European occupation. "But let no one be deceived into believing that the apparent tranquility and order of Japan is a yardstick for Europe," the paper concluded.

* * *

FOREIGN POLICY

THE *New York Times*, interpreting Wallace's foreign policy speech, declared that what he proposes "is to abandon the Roosevelt conception of one world and substitute for it a system of separate spheres of influence." That would involve the abandoning of the Atlantic Charter, the *Times* believed, "since we would no longer attempt to fix, within the Russian sphere," on the rights of all peoples to choose their form of government, or to oppose forced territorial changes."

The *Washington Post* declared that Wallace did the nations' cause much harm by minimizing Soviet post-war expansion. The paper pointed out that Russia has formally annexed more than 250,000 square miles in an expansion "beyond the dreams of even the most avaricious of czars, despite the Soviet's Atlantic Charter pledges that she sought no aggrandizement out of the war, territorial or other." The *Post* called for American statesmanship which will not "yield to any solutions which are not rooted in moral law and dignity of the individual."

A number of newspapers thought that Wallace's letter to the President "had certain virtues that were lacking in his speech," and that while vague in some respects, Wallace was pleading that "we should try to see ourselves as the Russians see us." (*Washington Star*). But "if we are ever to end distrust and have a secure world, the Russians have got to come around occasionally to seeing themselves as we see them," the *Star* said.

The *New York Herald Tribune*: "It is very easy to talk friendship with Russia in general terms. But trying to get this down to chapter and verse in a real world leads to extraordinary results. Among others, it converted Mr. Wallace into a neo-isolationist."

The *Philadelphia Record* asserted: "We are not going to be lured away by the Wallace song of appeasement and two worlds. U.S. policy is going to stay united and firm."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* maintained: "Wallace should know that virtually every man and woman in America is just as anxious as he that there shall be no war with Russia. It wasn't the U.S. that started the new wave of fear across the earth. The perilous doctrine that everybody is wrong but the Soviets beclouds Wallace's whole concept of our foreign policy."

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Amicable Policemen Urged For City

AMONG the six proposals passed without much debate at the 17th session of the City Council held this week, one centered on the training of local police personnel and urged that they be taught amicable manners towards the population. The resolution included a clause urging punishment of the policeman involved and his immediate superior in cases where arrogant practices and misdeeds against the population are recorded.

Among other proposals were the organization and training of the Volunteer Police Corps, which is to be supplied with appropriate weapons when stationed on the city's outskirts, to reinforce the "insufficiency of the police force here."

Fire Brigade efficiency, theft, prostitution and city transport problems, owing to their complicated nature were submitted to the City Government for reference.

Great enthusiasm was aroused by a proposal to eliminate the remnants of "Japanese and puppet influences" in the city, while harbor conditions were dubbed "deplorable" and "appalling" by the councilors.

Black Market Boom Worries Exporters

NORMAL trade in the postwar period is being seriously jeopardized owing to the siphoning off of millions of dollars from normal trade channels, thus reducing purchasing power and injuring prospects for sales after American industry is revived. The swollen prices prevalent in the black markets of many countries which exact an abnormal expenditure from future customers are causing concern to American businessmen and Government officials.

No substantial influence has been imprinted on black markets by one year of peace and they will be economic factors to be taken into account for some time to come. Although profits are smaller in some lines, their activity remains just as high as a year ago.

Almost every conceivable commodity bears a blackmarket price in one country or another. American felt hats have been quoted at US$23 in Shanghai, there is a black market in Spain dealing in rented freight cars, the automobile black market in Latin America is booming, and a US$1000 American car sells for US$3000 in Buenos Aires. American tourists are aiding the Mexican black market by bringing in new models and then reselling them. The postwar building shortage has upped cement from US$16 to US$60 in Mexico. Brazilian speculators offer to rent flats or houses at ceiling prices,—but sell the "key" for US$1000.

Similar trends are reported in Argentina, Germany, Austria, Britain, France, Spain, Japan, Czechoslovakia and China.

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

THE resignation of Henry Wallace, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, attracted a large degree of attention in the local press. Debate, of course, continues as always between the pro-government papers and their opponents regarding the civil war. Noteworthy is an editorial in the *Ta Kung Pao* which seeks to arouse nationalistic feeling among the people.

* * *

WALLACE

THE *Chen Yien Pao* declares that the resignation of Wallace at the request of President Truman emphasizes the decision of the U.S. government to take a firm stand towards Russia. Byrnes and Wallace both want peace, but each in a different way. With Wallace gone from the cabinet there is no longer any possibility of a "policy of appeasement" towards Russia.

The *Shun Pao* regards the resignation of Wallace, the last of the New Dealers to quit the Truman administration, as a serious blow to the cause of peace and liberty. Wallace has long been regarded as the successor of the late President Roosevelt, and has behind him considerable popular support. His resignation will greatly affect the coming congressional elections, the paper believes.

The *Tung Nan Jih Pao* sees in the present split among the American Democrats potential a world crisis. The greatest power to maintain world peace, it says, rests with the United States. The paper hopes that the United States will show herself as a model of peace and unity to all countries in the world.

The *Ta Kung Pao* held that the Wallace speech could be summarised in one sentence: America should compromise with Russia instead of preparing for a war against her. In view of the existing unrest in many parts of the world, it opines, both Russian behavior and American attitude are to blame. The failure of the U.S. Government to readjust its foreign policy along the lines advocated by Wallace means the abandonment of President Roosevelt's policy. The world now has been divided into two blocs: the Anglo-American and the Soviet, and there is little hope in the predictable future for a compromise between the two, the paper says, adding it doubts "whether there is a single statesman in the world" who is far-sighted enough to work for peace.

The *Wen Wei Pao* does not at all regret Wallace's departure. It is of the opinion that "in a country like the United States, where the monopolists and cartelists are so powerful and the people are not yet united as one man to cope with them, Wallace, after quitting his post, is in an even unhampered position to lead a movement directed against the warlike elements in America.

CIVIL WAR

COMMENTING on the open letter written by Marshal Fu Tso-yi, commander-in-chief of Nationalist troops in the Suiyuan-Shansi area, to Mao Tse-tung, No. 1 Communist, the *Sin Wan Pao* says that the Reds' setbacks were due to the people's hatred for war and disorder. The Communists are doomed to failure, it declares, because they overlook the principle that it is wisdom instead of armed force that finally counts.

The *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, mouthpiece of the army clique, hails the success of the Nationalist troops in mopping up the Reds. Defeated by Marshal Fu Tso-yi, it states, the Communists are compelled to realize that force is not the thing they could depend upon. It urges the Reds to lay down their arms and begin to participate in the reorganization of the government on an all-party basis.

Under the headline "Chiang Kai-shek's troops must be defeated," the *Emancipation Daily*, Communist organ in Yenan, discusses fully the present internal situation. It states that what the Chinese people want is not a pro-Communist policy on the part of the U.S. government, but a truly neutral one. However, with its continuous military aid to the Kuomintang government and its bulk sale to Nanking of surplus materials in the Far East, the American government has become the partner of the reactionary Kuomintang government. It warns that as long as the U.S. does not stop helping Chiang Kai-shek, the civil war can never be stopped.

The paper points out that three things will lead to the defeat of the Kuomintang; 1) the soldiers dislike war, 2) the people hate war, and 3) the ever-growing economic crisis.

On the other hand, there are three things which will contribute to Communist success: 1) the liberated areas, 2) the strength of the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army, and 3) the success of the "let the farmer own his land" movement in the liberated areas, the *Emancipation Daily* declares.

It urges the people in the liberated areas to crush the troops of Chiang Kai-shek, saying that even armies as strong as those of Hitler, Mussolini, Yuan Shih-kai and other Chinese warlords in 1926-28 were defeated because they were troops of the reactionaries.

* * *

NATIONALISM

THE *Ta Kung Pao* cites historical instances in asserting that all who seek to win in any kind of internal strife with foreign aid are doomed to failure. In addition it quotes President Chiang Kai-shek as saying, "Besides winning special privileges from the Chinese warlords through bribery and intimidation, the foreign imperialists even meddle directly in our domestic affairs."

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The United States Government plans to continue to "back to the hilt" the efforts of General George Marshall to achieve a settlement of the Nationalist-Communist strife in China, UP cabled from Washington. The situation, however, was described as "still hopeless" and officials were not too optimistic of the eventual outcome.

* * *

An R. A. F. Dakota, carrying 14 passengers and a crew of five, crashed after taking off from a Hongkong airfield bound for Saigon and Singapore. The plane was wrecked when it hit a nearby mountain ridge. Nineteen people were killed, among them five Chinese.

* * *

Four additional alleged members of the notorious Nazi espionage ring "Bureau Ehrhardt," which is claimed to have continued to supply the Japanese with military intelligence after the German surrender, were brought from Peiping for trial here before the U.S. Military Tribunal on war crimes charges. This brings the total of suspects arrested to 27.

* * *

The recurrence of communal strife in Calcutta, following a lull after the formation of the Indian Government, caused the deaths of 19 persons and injury to 60, when Hindus clashed with Moslems this week. The riots began following a false press report of an attempt on the life of Pandit Nehru.

* * *

The squatter movement which began in Britain recently, spread to Canada when a truck convoy of 50 veterans and their families smashed through the gates of a naval training station in Ottawa and began moving furniture and belongings into the building. The veterans moved in following a short scuffle with the sailor sentries posted at the gates.

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The scheduled meeting of the National Assembly on November 12 will not be attended by the Communists and Democratic Leaguers, according to the *Hsin Min Pao*. Meanwhile, the Preparatory Committee issued notices to all parties inviting nominations to the Assembly.

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Fears were expressed for the lives of eight American airmen reportedly held in slavery in the mountain fastness of Western China by Lolo tribesmen, according to reports from Nanking. It is believed they are the crews of two American planes.

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Naturalized American citizens living abroad for five years or more will lose their citizenship automatically on October 14, unless they return home, State Department officials declared in Washington. They pointed to the Naturalization Act of 1946 which covers the above cases.

* * *

The tiny island groups of Pratas and Paracel, off Southeast China in the South China Sea, will become outposts for China's future security, and the Kwangtung Provincial Government has been ordered to establish garrisons on the islands and carry out a survey of national resources, UP reports from Hongkong. Administratively the islands will become part of Hainan.

* * *

To facilitate travel and to avoid overcrowding, the Railway Administration of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow lines, has ordered the numbering of passenger tickets. Booking will be done a day ahead of departure time and the passengers will be seated according to their ticket numbers.

* * *

A CNAC plane, carrying 28 passengers, which left Sichang for Chungking last week, has not been heard of since, and search parties are waiting for the fog to clear up before going in search of the missing plane. Inclement weather grounded the search parties after the disappearance of the plane.

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France will pay 20,000 francs for every child born into newly founded households as part of the government's plan to rebuild the national population. "Every family should have three children on an average if France is to have as many inhabitants 100 years from now," the Population Ministry declared.

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The last batch of Chinese military personnel in Indo-China left Haiphong last week on board the s.s. Haisu for Shanghai, en route to Tokyo where it will form part of the Chinese occupation forces in Japan. The group consisted of 270 officers and men.

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The CIO Committee for Maritime Unity ordered the clearance of 16 tons of penicillin en route to the Orient and removed from the freighter Mount Davis which last week was picketed in Los Angeles harbor. The penicillin was placed on board an American President Lines freighter now en route to Shanghai.

* * *

When the s.s. General Meigs docked in San Francisco last week, 171 Polish refugee rabbis and students exiled during the war were among the 1500 passengers who arrived from the Far East. Among the passengers were some 800 Chinese students who will spend from two to four years in the United States.

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The Chinese Consul in Indonesia lodged a protest with the Anglo-Netherlands headquarters against the bombing of residential quarters in an Indonesian town, *Tass* reported from The Hague. The protest pointed out that Netherlands bombers killed six persons and destroyed nine Chinese shops.

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The Russian army will henceforth be known as the Soviet Army, according to an official notification received by the American Military Government in Berlin. "The terms Red Army and Red Navy have been officially changed to Soviet Army and Soviet Navy," the communication declared.

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One soldier was fatally shot and others were wounded when civil and military police dispersed demonstrators in Amsterdam who gathered to protest the dispatch of troops to the Netherlands East Indies.

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About 600 Chinese displaced persons, who were caught in Europe at the outbreak of the war, have embarked at Naples for Hongkong, the United States Army Headquarters in Europe announced. Approximately 400 Chinese residents of Italy and France will be joined by 120 women and children who were living in Germany.

U.S. Wants Private Trade Going Again

THE recent note of protest sent to the Swedish and Russian Governments by the United States over their bilateral negotiations for concluding a longterm trade agreement reflects the desire of the United States to preclude any bilateral agreements which might eventually block the development of world-wide trade, in the form of multilateral agreements, and a speedy return to private trade to supersede government purchases.

Another development in this sphere, the signing of a four-year wheat agreement between Britain and Canada, which entails the purchase by Britain of almost half of Canada's wheat output in that period, appear to belong to the category of trade pacts which run counter to American wishes.

In recent months, Britain has concluded buying agreements with a number of foreign governments which tend to divert trade into a single channel. Thus, a four-year contract for all of Australia's exportable meat, butter and cheese; for Canadian cheese; for Argentine meat, all exportable sugar from the British colonies; a three-year contract for all bacon and ham from Canada; a one-year contract for all tea in India, Ceylon and British East Africa and other trade agreements are of similar nature.

American attempts to unshackle trade by removing bilateral agreements and government buying appear to be frustrated by the British Government which is seeking to canvass more goods for Britain's recovery.

Soviet Consul Here Protests MP Act

FOLLOWING a traffic incident in the former French Concession last Tuesday night, when two Russian youths were severely manhandled by American military police personnel, Soviet Consul-General F. P. Halin called on Monnet B. Davis, United States Consul-General, and protested against this action, demanding a strict investigation and punishment of the MP's responsible for the beating. Both young men allegedly suffered serious internal and external injuries and are both confined for treatment.

The local Russian daily, The New Life, said the incident started when a jeep traveling on the wrong side of the street damaged the parked car of one of the young men. A quarrel developed between the American corporal who was driving the jeep and the Russians. The MP's, it is declared, arrived shortly after on the call of the Russians and commenced to beat up the young men without inquiring into the argument.

An official PRO release, however, declared that the young men suffered only slight injuries and these were sustained as the result of their attacking the MP's.

Who's Who in China

KUO MO-JO, writer and scholar; born in Loshan, Szechuen, November 16, 1892; after being educated in a provincial middle school in Chengtu, studied medicine in Japan; graduated from Kyushu Imperial University, 1923; won repute as novelist

Kuo Mo-jo

（郭沫若）

and poet, 1924-25; dean of the College of Arts, Chung Shan University, Canton, 1927; during the Northern Expedition served as vice-director of the Political Training Department, Revolutionary Army Headquarters; when the split came and the situation became intolerable for left wingers, escaped to Japan and stayed there until outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war; devoted himself to study of ancient Chinese history and won fame as an expert on ancient Chinese manuscripts; served as head of the Third Department, Ministry of Political Training, National Military Council, 1938-40; chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of Cultural Activities, Ministry of Political Training, National Military Council, 1940-44; visited the U.S.S.R., 1945; attended the Political Consultative Conference as non-party delegate, January 1946; member of Standing Council, Sino-Soviet Cultural Relations Association; member of Standing Council, Chinese Writers Association; author of The Goddess (poems), Chiu Yuan (drama), Bronze Age (study of ancient Chinese history), Ten Critical Essays (historical), A Study of Ancient Chinese Society (historical), Collection of Ancient Chinese Omens, A Study of Ancient Bronze Chronicles, Collection of Bronze Chronicles during the West Chou Dynasty, etc.; address: 4 Tien Kuan Fu Kai, Chungking. (Mr. Kuo at present is on a visit to Shanghai).

* * *

AVERELL HARRIMAN has been appointed by President Harry Truman to succeed Henry Wallace, who resigned recently, as Secretary of Commerce.

* * *

FATHER JACQUINOT DE BESANGE, who spent the better part of his life as a missionary in China, died last week, according to Vatican radio. In 1937 he negotiated the neutral Jacquinot Zone in Nantao between the Chinese and Japanese forces battling for Shanghai. There he looked after thousands of refugees.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

WANG SHIH-CHIEH, Foreign Minister, said last week that China does not contemplate any discriminatory measures toward any foreign nation or in respect to any part of Chinese territory and "if this is regarded as an open door policy, then you may say that the 'open door' is China's own policy."

* * *

GEN. JAN SMUTS, head of the South African Union, on reading reports of "British imperialism," declared: "British imperialism died in the Boer War and has been non-existent since. Since then Britain has followed a course which had meant the rise of colonies and dominions into independent sovereign states."

* * *

JAN VAN DEN BERG, Netherlands Minister to China, was awarded the Order of Officer of Nassau Orange by Queen Wilhelmina last week. The Minister has been in China for 23 years, serving in various diplomatic capacities in Peiping, Shanghai, Chungking and at present in Nanking. He speaks and reads Chinese fluently.

* * *

MAJOR CECIL BOON, RASC, was last week acquitted by court martial of all charges brought against him alleging that he assisted the Japanese while a prisoner of war in Shamshuipo Camp in Hongkong. He was originally charged with 11 counts, but six were dismissed for lack of evidence.

* * *

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, 90-year-old bard, declared last week that the Allies have no right to execute Nazi defendants awaiting war crimes verdicts at Nuremberg. "The atomic bombs have blown moral airs out of the court," Shaw replied to a written question. After using the bomb, Shaw said, "without warning or demonstration and repeating it unnecessarily, we are hardly in a moral position to hang anybody, however logically."

* * *

ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, wartime Ambassador to Russia, said last week that "Secretary Wallace by his New York speech has sabotaged our ship of state—he is not only guilty of disloyalty to his president and nation but he has given aid and comfort to a virtual enemy, an offense for which in time of war he could be shot." The Admiral added: "The Russians are Orientals to whom the saving of face is very important."

* * *

JOHN W. POWELL, Managing Editor of *The China Weekly Review*, left for a short visit in Japan where he will stay for a few days with his father, J. B. Powell, who is due to return to the United States shortly. His planned trip to China, where he would have been a guest of the government, has been postponed indefinitely, on medical advice.

* * *

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, flying from Kuling on his first visit to Nanchang in a decade, visited Chinyunpu, celebrated scenic spot in the city's suburbs, to lay a wreath on the martyrs' tomb, and addressed retired officers who are undergoing training for civilian jobs. The Generalissimo was accompanied by Kiangsi Governor Wang Lin-shi.

* * *

MAJ. GEN. KELLER E. ROCKEY, former commander of U.S. Marines in China, who arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin, left for San Francisco early this week to take up his new post as Commander of U.S. Marines in the Pacific Area, Central News reported.

BRIG. GEN. EVANS F. CARLSON, famed leader of the Marine Raiders in the Pacific, is arranging a conference in San Francisco for October 19 and 20 to demand the withdrawal of American troops from China. He declared that the conference will ask the United States Government to allow the Chinese people to settle their own internal affairs. Carlson was a captain with the 4th Marines in Shanghai some 15 years ago.

* * *

A. F. WHITNEY, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, declared in Miami Beach, Florida, that the political ticket headed by Senator Claude Pepper and former Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace would win the overwhelming support of labor. "Even John L. Lewis would support it," Whitney said, adding that 99 percent of labor would be in its favor.

* * *

ADM. WILLIAM HALSEY, who headed the Bikini atom bomb tests, said that when he called the bomb a "toy" he used the word only in the sense that Navy slang applies to any new weapon. "No sensible person could think of a weapon that killed thousands of persons as a toy, in the commonly accepted sense of the word," he explained.

* * *

MANUEL ROXAS, President of the Philippine Republic, has appealed to President Chiang Kai-shek for mercy on behalf of Japanese Lt.-Colonel Nobuhiko Jimbo, who is now held in China as a war criminal suspect. President Roxas said Colonel Jimbo had saved his life when he was a prisoner of the Japanese.

* * *

MAHATMA GANDHI celebrated his 78th birthday last week. He received about 27,000 rupees from the people of India as a birthday present. Premier Pandit Nehru sent his felicitations to the venerable leader.

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U.S. Dollars Climb To $4390 High As Revision Rumors Persist

DESPITE repeated denials of Mr. Tsuyee Pei, Governor of the Central Bank of China, rumors of a further revision of the foreign exchange rate were persistent and this week produced a new high in the quotations for U.S. dollars. On September 24 the record high for American dollars was CNC$4390 while gold bars moved up to CNC$2,250,000.

Many reasons were said to be responsible for this appreciation, including: (1) increasing demand for American bank notes by importers who could not obtain foreign exchange from the Central Bank of Cihna; (2) increasing demand by speculators who believe that the exchange rate would be increased sooner or later; (3) huge demands by the so-called bureaucratic capitalists, and (4) general belief that fapi will depreciate more now that the peace outlook is dark.

US$100,000,000 Hoarded

The Ta Kung Pao reported that about 100 exchange shops are engaged in the buying and selling of American bank notes in town and the total turnover per day is around US$3,000,000. It also stated that there is around US$100,000,000 in American bank notes in China, of which the majority is hoarded by wealthy Chinese. The amount available for trading among the exchange shops is but US$3,000,000—$4,000,000.

Gold failed to follow the soaring American bank note quotations. This was probably due to the fact that many people lost heavily when the authorities last revised the foreign exchange rate on August 19. The Central Bank continued to sell gold bars and the maximum reached on September 24 was CNC$2,250,000 per 10-ounce bar. During the week ending September 21, the Central Bank sold 727 gold bars calling in CNC$1,600,000,000 at the following prices:

September
16 .. 45 bars at CNC$2,140,000
17 .. 95 bars at CNC$2,135,000
18 .. 96 bars at CNC$2,130,000
19 ..150 bars at CNC$2,147,500
20 ..158 bars at CNC$2,120,000
21 ..183 bars at CNC$2,172,500

The Shanghai Securities Exchange which was opened on September 9, did not start actual business until September 16. During its first six days of business, the market was quiet with quotations continuing to drop. In some cases, quotations dropped 15 percent, in others 30 percent. Total turnover in the exchange was regarded as rather small during the first week. The following table gives the daily turnover figures:

September	16	.... 4,347,400 shares
	17	 4,520,900
	18	 5,469,100
	19	 7,256,500
	20	 5,815,800
	21	 4,744,000
Total		32,153,700

However, at the beginning of this week the market became very firm. On September 24, quotations advanced by 10 to 20 percent and in some cases all the losses of the previous week were recovered. There was no special explanation for this sudden increase, but the following may be given:

1) The increase in quotations of American bank notes and gold bars in the financial market;
2) The comparatively cheap prices of stocks and shares;
3) The presence of large sums of idle capital;
4) Increased commodity prices, such as cotton yarn, cotton cloth, artificial silk, silk and other products.

Cotton Yarn, Cloth Up

Although the official price remained unchanged, being CNC$60,000 per picul, the rice market ruled firm, despite reports that 300,000 tons would soon be sent here from Brazil at a cost of CNC$50,000 per picul.

Cotton yarn and cotton cloth prices continued to rise, which made it necessary for the China Textile Development Corporation and the other cotton mills to increase the official price of 20's yarn by CNC$80,000 to CNC$1,430,000 per bale. As to yarn and cloth, well-informed circles state that the authorities are considering the granting of permission to export 30,000 bales of yarn and 10,000 bales of cloth (about 400,000 pieces of cloth) to South China. However, no decision has yet been reached regarding the export of yarn and cloth to the South Sea islands. Financial circles report that the Farmers Bank will advance loans to the amount of CNC$15,000,000,000 for the purchase of native cotton.

Prices of artificial silk dropped in the latter part of last week, as Italian rayon is now being sold in the market and more and more artificial silk will be sent here from Japan. However, silk and silk piece goods as a whole increased in price because of large demand by the local and outport merchants.

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities in Shanghai:

	Sept. 14	Sept. 21
Gold bars	$2,160,000	$2,180,000
US Dollar notes	3,390	3,730
Bond C	2,350	1,880
Wing On Textile	670	633
Ewo Cotton	9,700	8,700
Rice	60,000	60,000
Wheat flour	14,200	16,300
Peanut oil	96,000	90,500
20's Yarn	1,500,000	1,710,000
Raw silk	3,250,000	3,350,000
Artificial silk	2,730,000	3,080,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	12,750	11,500
Koo Ban soap	50,500	48,000
My Dear matches	640,000	640,000

New Tax Approved

THE City Council has approved a new public utilities surtax to cover the CNC$22,000,000,000 deficit facing the municipal treasury for the July-December period of this year. The Council likewise voted to hike the amusement tax, recently lowered to 40 percent, back to 50 percent.

The new utilities surtax is based on 10 percent of the monthly bills of all public utilities, except water. The former municipal rate will be revived and will be shouldered by householders.

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U.S.-Soviet Trade Prospects Reviewed

UNLESS Russia can arrange for future credits from the United States, the present boom in cash purchases of American goods by the U.S.S.R., which envisages about US$200,000,000 worth of cash orders in 1947, is likely to end up in a slump. In 1947 American industry will supply Russia with machinery, vehicles, metal goods and other supplies, but a large amount of future orders, estimated to total US$300,000,000 may be diverted to other countries like Sweden, unless the US$1,000,000,000 loan for which Russia has applied can be arranged. There is, however, little likelihood that this loan can be negotiated in the near future owing to present difficulties in the political field.

Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Commerce, has presented a plan which visualizes Russo-American trade of US$500,000,000 annually. Under the Wallace plan Russia's ability to pay for the goods would be boosted by American purchases of Russian products. If this plan is accepted, half of Russia's imports will be supplied by American producers.

Seeks Loans

Today, Russia is seeking loans to finance imports because her devastated industry is unable to produce sufficient goods for export. Russia is now negotiating with Sweden, Switzerland and Britain, for deals. If concluded, these deals would cut a sizable portion of Soviet purchases from the American market. This year, Soviet imports from the United States are expected to top the US$450,000,000 mark, of which only 16 percent will be paid for in cash, the rest being settled by UNRRA and a U.S. Government credit covering shipment of goods under Lend-Lease.

While Russia's present capacity for American goods is estimated at around US$250,000,000 annually, the Wallace Plan intends to stabilize this trade at US$400,000,000 by 1950, half of Russia's world trade by that year. This would entail the doubling of Russia's prewar exports and a four-fold increase in peacetime exports to the United States.

Russian Exports

Soviet exports, including furs, chrome, platinum and diamonds, were doubled during the war, and Wallace believes they can be doubled again by 1950. Among new lines would be flax and linen products, for Russia controls 83 percent of the world's flax-growing areas, while there is a shortage of this item in the United States. Crude drugs, pulpwood, crab meat, essential oils, long-staple cotton, silk, cocoons, asbestos, semiprecious stones, special tobaccos, nicotine sulphate, and camel hair, are some of the products which will be involved in future trade between the two countries. More than 200 Soviet products can be used in the U.S. market, Secretary Wallace believes.

American trade with Russia in peacetime barely scratched the surface of the Soviet market. Wartime exports, which reached US$3,457,000,000 under Lend-Lease, revealed the real volume of Russian potential demand.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Bethlehem Steel Company in New York has received an order from the Chinese Supply Commission for 11,350 tons of fabricated steel for the construction of 154 railway bridges in China. The steel will be delivered in New York City for export and the bridges will be erected by the purchaser.

* * *

A Chinese Government loan of US$5,000,000 for the rehabilitation of Chinese commerce and industry in Hongkong has been reduced to US$1,000,000 because of China's generally unfavorable position in the sphere of finance, UP reports, from Hongkong. The loan to each establishment may not exceed US$10,000, to be repaid at three percent interest.

* * *

The Board of Supply of the Executive Yuan has purchased a quantity of American surplus property left in France, including 70 locomotives, which will soon be shipped to China. The first shipment of 30 engines will be unloaded at Kowloon for use on the Canton-Hankow railway, while the remaining 40 will be shipped to Shanghai.

* * *

There were no bank failures in the United States in 1945, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation revealed in its annual report in Washington. "For the first time in several generations, the report said, "an entire calendar year passed in which the country experienced no bank failure. This favorable record resulted from a high level of business activity."

* * *

The Chinese Government is the largest applicant to purchase American wartime surplus ships, having applied for 159 in all, *Reuter's* reports from Washington. Totals asked by other countries, include: France, 85; Norway, 28; Peru, Yugoslavia and Argentina, six each; Egypt, four; and Ireland, two.

* * *

An unprecedented nation-wide strike of press and radio workers in Japan, called for September 22, failed to materialize on account of the apathy of a number of provincial papers. The prospects are that the anticipated news blackout will not occur. The strikers-to-be listed their demands for general improvement of labor conditions, recognition of union contracts and the settlement of a recent strike in the Yomiuri newspaper plant.

* * *

More than 60 enemy buildings, including the Broadway Mansions, will be put on sale by tender after regulations governing the sale are approved by Dr. T. V. Soong, *Central News* reports. Basic prices for these buildings are said to range from CNC$11,000,000,000 for the Broadway Mansions, to CNC$1,000,000,000 for smaller buildings.

* * *

The serious shortage of coal in this city has caused prices for high quality coal to jump to CNC$800,000 per ton, the *Sin Wan Pao* reported.

* * *

More than 50 items of scarce building materials and equipment, ranging from asbestos products to concrete block machinery, have been placed under export control during the past month, according to U.S. Housing expeditor Wilson Wyatt. Another 100 items critically needed for American building programs had previously been put under similar control.

* * *

British export returns for July were registered at £91,900,000, while August figures were reported to be at £77,400,000, but the volume of exports still remains above the prewar level. Taking the 1938 volume of exports, the figure for July was 120, and for August, 101. Britain's imports were the highest in any one postwar month, reaching £121,000,000 in August.

* * *

After a number of months of repairs and adjustment, the factories of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company reported are to resume operations in the near future. The factories are expected to operate at full capacity by April or May 1947.

* * *

The Texas raw silk industry is reported to be making a bid to enter the world market with plans being prepared to increase output to 1,000,000 pounds by 1948. The industry is centered at Mineral Wells, Texas, and at present produces 100,000 pounds annually. Up-to-date methods keep production costs lower than those in Japan.

* * *

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced in Washington that the U.S. Commercial Company would hold its second Japanese raw silk auction in New York City during the week beginning October 14.

* * *

Fapi notes printed in foreign countries are being sent here, the *Shun Pao* reported last week. A number of days ago, three ships brought in 1180 cases of notes printed in Liverpool, the paper declared.

* * *

Thirty persons were injured in a huge fire in Bangkok's shopping district when more than 10,000 persons, most of them Chinese, were left homeless. The damage was estimated at US$1,000,000 and it was said the fire started in a Chinese shop.

* * *

The first shipment of Chinese black tea since 1940 arrived in London last week. A second and larger consignment is expected in October. The Ministry of Food recently sanctioned the importation of 2,500,000 pounds of Chinese tea under license to private dealers.

* * *

An agreement has been concluded between trade representatives of Russia and Britain pertaining to the delivery of civilian goods ordered by Russia during the war. Under the agreement, the United Kingdom undertook to supply Russia with a large quantity of electrical and other machinery at a price agreed upon by the two Governments.

* * *

Following the discovery of illegal practices by a huge Atlantic and Pacific food chain in the United States, 28 officers and subsidiaries were convicted in a Federal court in Danville, Illinois, of violating the anti-trust laws by conspiring to restrain trade in fruit products and monopolize such products in interstate commerce.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

September 18, 1946

Government troops have recovered Pingkuo, 45 miles northeast of Peiping, and Pangshan, near Pingkuo, according to the Ministry of National Defense.

Fighting continued in Suiyuan province where Government troops reached a point six miles from the strategic town of Fengchen, on the road to Tatung, the Chinese press reported in Peiping.

Communist troops were withdrawing from Tatung, the Ministry of National Defense declared.

On North Kiangsu, Government troops were reported to have broken into Huaiyin, Red operational base, 120 miles southeast of Hsuchow. Street fighting was reported in progress.

* * *

September 19, 1946

General Fu Tso-yi's troops retook Fengchen, 24 miles north of Tatung, Nationalist military headquarters revealed in Peiping. It transpired that the city was first taken by Government troops three days ago but they were forced to retire under stiff Communist pressure. To the south of Tatung, the strategic point of Shaling changed hands several times and was reported due to fall to the Nationalists.

Street fighting continued in the North Kiangsu base of Huaiyin, and Nationalist sources declared that the Communists were rushing reinforcements from Jukao to strengthen their Huaiyin positions.

* * *

September 20, 1946

Nationalist forces drove into the suburbs of Hotse, important provincial center, 115 miles northwest of Hsuchow, a spokesman of Ministry of National Defense declared in Nanking.

Government forces were turning towards Kalgan following a successful campaign in North China, AP reports from Peiping.

Following the capture of Fengchen, Government troops seized Liangcheng, 70 miles west of the city, and Tienshentsun, 10 miles south of Liangsheng, as well as Pingsuicheng, Meikueyin and Kuyinpan, 15 miles east of Tsining, the same source claimed.

The Communists, in the meanwhile, claimed to still be in possession of Huaiyin in North Kiangsu, according to a Reuter dispatch from Nanking.

* * *

September 21, 1946

Government sources reported that Nationalist troops launched their drive on Kalgan by attacking the Communist-held Nankow pass, on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, 70 miles northwest of Peiping. Nationalist sources discounted reports of the lifting of Tatung's siege and declared that the Government was forced to attack Kalgan.

Government troops crossed the border of Chahar province from Jehol and East Suiyuan, the Catholic organ *Social Welfare* reported.

Gen. Fu Tso-yi's troops contacted the besieged garrison of Tatung, UP cabled from Peiping. This juncture was effected on the Shansi borderline pass of Teh Sheng Kou, 20 miles north of Tatung, dispatches from Kweisui declared.

EXCEPT for Chahar province, fighting is practically over, Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei declared in Nanking. "I am very optimistic about prospects for an early settlement of the civil war," he said.

Peng did not elaborate, merely saying: "You will see later on."

Reynolds Packard reported from Peiping that United States Marines were withdrawing from all points between Tientsin and Chinwangtao, including Tangshan. This withdrawal, Packard declared, was speeded up in order to avoid another Anping incident.

In his cable the correspondent expressed the opinion that the over-advertised Kalgan drive may only be a cover for the less publicized Nationalist attack on Harbin and other Communist positions in Manchuria.

September 22, 1946

Hotse, 115 miles northwest of Hsuchow, was completely occupied by Government troops following severe street fighting, UP reported from Nanking.

Central News claimed that Government troops occupied Huaian, 15 miles southeast of Huaiyin, on the Grand Canal.

The capture by Government troops of Hsiunghsien, 35 miles northeast of Paoting, was reported by Central News.

Yehan admitted the loss of Huaiyin, important North Kiangsu town, and claimed to have annihilated more than 9000 Kuomintang troops. Fierce fighting was reported raging on the outskirts of the city.

* * *

September 23, 1946

Hinglung, 60 miles northeast of Peiping, has been captured by Government troops, according to the National Defense Ministry in Nanking. This concludes the major part of the Government mopping-up operations in East Hopei, according to the same source.

Heavy fighting flared up in Southern Manchuria, a herald of the government drive long awaited in this sector, the *Hsin Min Pao* reports. The Communist news agency reported heavy fighting had broken out in the area of Fushun with the Nationalist 93rd, New 6th, and 60th Armies hurling attacks against Communist positions.

Government troops have entered Lienshui, Communist base in North Kiangsu, 20 miles northeast of Huaiyin, UP reported from Nanking.

September 24, 1946

Hingho, on the Suiyuan-Chahar border, 50 miles west of Kalgan, has fallen to Government forces, according to Central News. Nationalist units reached the town of Kuyuan, 50 miles north of Kalgan on the Jehol-Chahar border, according to the same source.

Government troops, carrying out mopping-up operations in Shansi, captured Fushan, 125 kilometers south of Taiyuan, *Central News* reported.

Government forces are trying to encircle the Communist positions at Kanchwang, a station on the Peiping-Kalgan railway line, 50 miles from Peiping, AFP reports.

U.S. Labor Urges Monopoly Control

IN its "Economic Outlook," the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which is second only to the American Federation of Labor in point of membership, urged the United States Government to "employ fully all its labor force, utilize all of its productive facilities, and permit greater and more equitable distribution of our income."

The CIO said that four steps were necessary to implement this policy: 1) more effective enforcement of our anti-trust laws; 2) financial and technical assistance for small business, including aid in scientific research; 3) elimination of cartels from the national and international scene; and 4) universal use of patent rights.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

War Reporting

TOUR OF DUTY *by John Dos Passos. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.* 1946. 336 *pp.*, US$3.00. *Reviewed by U.S.*

IN his latest book, Dos Passos takes to clearcut war reporting, leading the reader from Pearl Harbor to the Philippines, then through Germany and finally, as a fitting conclusion to what happens to warmongers, to the Nuremberg trial.

The reporting of the author is almost photographic: one sees the kaleidoscope of people and events, but hardly ever is the reader conscious of the presence of the reporter even in cases where his personal conversation is presented. The entire picture is noncommital. It's hard to guess where Dos Passos himself stands, whether he believes the tales told and adventures recounted. No grain of skepticism likewise appears when he tells of what people told him when he traveled through Austria near the Russian zone of occupation: he merely sets down what he hears and sees. His attitude can be summed up in that French phrase which says: There are people. One has eyes. One sees. Even his humor is restraining. One doubts whether Dos Passos laughed when he heard that one, although the book abounds in gems of the best kind of healthy American humor.

On the whole, it is impossible to call this objective reporting for the author retreats on some points while remaining on the level before others. It is as if he himself had no convictions or preferred that they remain in the outer, or rather, in the inner darkness of his self.

It is an extremely easy book to read, just as it is easier to understand a photograph than a modern painting. It is as entertaining as a good detective story, although here nothing happens that the reader does not already know.

Although made up of a number of different reports, whose only connecting theme is war, it is a good story.

Legends From Mexico

OF THE NIGHT WIND'S TELLING, *by E. Adams Davis. Published by the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Reviewed by Guy Trail in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

THE shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe is to Mexicans what the Lourdes is to the French, Mecca to the Mohammedans, or the Ganges to the Hindus. The church on the little hill of Tepeyac in Mexico City has to date cost $3,000,000 and is the center of the Catholic Church, the universal church of Mexico.

This shrine to which the Indians make pilgrimage in December for spectacular religious ceremonial was inspired by a story—the story of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

The story is that an Indian was confronted by an angel who told him of her desire that a temple be built in her honor on this hill. The local bishop scoffed until the angel appeared before the Indian again and ordered him to take roses from the barren hill to the cleric to convince him.

When he unfolded his cloak and the roses fell before the bishop, there, painted on the cloak, was the figure of the Virgin. This was in 1531. No longer did the bishop doubt, but it was not until 1754 that the story was given credence by the Pope.

Thousands of American tourists are familiar with this particular legend, but most of the others in Dr. Davis's book are new. In the collection are Indian myths, tales of Spanish viceroys and accounts of Mexican revolutionaries.

The author, a native of Missouri and teacher of history at Louisiana State University, points out that he has merely selected and recast the stories into English; he had no part in their fashioning. Nor has he collected all of the legends of Mexico, for ten times ten thousand tales are told by the imaginative and loquacious of that country.

There is even the modern tale that Thomas Alva Edison was a Mexican, born of an ancient and respected family, but one which was impoverished by Mexican internal strife. Being poor, this Tomas, so the story goes, went to the Estados Unidos where he became a very famous and respected man and made machines that talked and lights that now illuminate Mexico City.

Legends in general, Dr. Davis explains, usually reflect the thoughts, customs, traditions, conditions of life and aspirations of a people who have passed from a simple to a more complex state of society. Few can be traced to an historical event. Local story tellers paint the incidents in vividly etched colors rather than in more accurate prosaic shades, and credulous listeners are willing to accept fable as truth.

The stories will appeal to Americans who wish to know Mexico, especially the Mexico of fantasy, more intimately. They are told with the dramatic flavor of the imaginative Spaniard and the authority of a scholar.

Orator

SECRET SESSION SPEECHES by Winston *Churchill. Simon Schuster, Inc., New York.* 1946. 114 *pp.* US$2.00. *Reviewed by U.S.*

THERE is nothing secret any more in Winston Churchill's speeches when they appear in print today. Practically all the information which could be classed "top secret" in the course of the war has since been made public. But a collection of Churchill's wartime speeches stresses a number of facts long known to the world. Among these is Churchill's "bulldog tenacity" and uniformity of purpose and his brilliant oratory.

The speeches, read through in one breath, give an adequate picture of how the wartime Prime Minister conducted himself in the hour of Britain's greatest peril. And it should be noted that neither the extremity of the hour nor the gravity of the occasion caused Churchill to lose for a single moment that power of weaving marvellous sentences for which he has been renowned for a number of decades, practically since the Boer War.

Another interesting item in the collection are the notes of a speech to the House of Commons on June 20, 1940, when the Petain Government was seeking an armistice with the Germans. A facsimile of the notes which Churchill made on a typewriter, with all the corrections, deletions and additions in his own hand, gives a general idea of how this eminent orator prepares his speeches. It is difficult not to be impressed with his closing words: "...and feel we have only one enemy to face, the foul foe who threatens our freedom and our life, and bars the upward march of man." Indeed, it is most difficult to assert that this is not poetry.

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Postwar America

THE CAMELEPHAMOOSE *by Donald Hough. Published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., New York.* 1946. *Reviewed by Ruth Merz.*

YOU may never have heard of the camelephamoose. Indeed, it is almost a certainty that he is unknown to you. But all the other characters in this book will need no introduction.

The young war veteran who back in the jungle hatched a new scheme for making a living you probably know personally. The business man who thinks that blueprints of new gadgets are a generous welcome-home for the "boy" is no stranger. And the senatorial candidate who heralds the inevitability of war with Russia is a figure as familiar as your morning newspaper.

After three years in the Army, Avery and Bill, the principal figures in this farce, wanted a business of their own. They had concluded that a new series of animal crackers, using "global fauna" as models, would be a sure-fire success. In the strenuous and haphazard process of making their first cracker, they developed a figure which combined the salient features of the camel and the elephant and the moose. More than that, the clay of which they made it inadvertently proved to be unbreakable.

The next hurdle, that of obtaining financial backing for their enterprise, was as challenging as the first. But through a windfall of publicity, they managed to succeed just as despair was closing in on them. Not only was the camelephamoose thus saved, in vitamin-enriched form, for the rising generation, but the aspirant to the Senate was persuaded to withdraw from the race, and the business man came to understand what the ex-soldier really wants.

As a comedy, the story will not send you into gales of laughter. As a satire, it will not tax your discernment, any more than the daily comics do. And yet it seems that Donald Hough, the author, will not regret these shortcomings too much. He apparently had a few broad and accurate observations to make on postwar America, and made them in rollicking style.

Broadway playwrights will miss a bonanza if they do not put this novel into three acts and run up the curtain on it. Reading the story is good entertainment for one evening.

Promoter

RUSSIA: MENACE OR PROMISE? *by Vera Micheles Dean. Headline Series of the Foreign Policy Association.* 1946. 96 *pp.*, US$0.25. *Reviewed by U.S.*

AMONG the numerous books and brochures which began appearing in quantity shortly after the Nazi attack on Soviet Russia, the majority are intended to explain and rectify the misconceptions and prejudices entertained outside Russia in relation to its state structure, organization and general aspects of public life. This current booklet is designed primarily not so much to explain but to rectify and clarify. Mrs. Dean takes up point after point, starting from the Russian people and their place in history, the country, the Bolshevik revolution, the Communist party, nationalism and internationalism, government organization, foreign policy and world revolution. Each subject is first stated in the form of a current or popular misconception and then elucidated by the author with facts and figures.

As such, the booklet, if circulated widely enough, would be greatly instrumental in promoting the friendship between the American and Russian peoples. One of the reasons which lead to the assumption that the booklet will be understood is its liberal democratic interpretation: it is no leftwing panegyric. It is written for the attention of people who are used to Western democratic standards and who can best understand when applying their own yardstick to all things foreign. In this the author succeeds.

Short Stories

AN AFTERNOON *by Elizabeth Parsons. Published by the Viking Press, New York. Reviewed by Joseph J. Firebaugh.*

THIS book is aptly titled. The 17 short stories which compose it suggest an afternoon spent quietly and without passion, in calm submission to the nearly eventless impressionism of daily life.

Most of these stories have seen publication in intelligent magazines, and most of them deserve such permanence as the stiff covers of a book provide: particularly the title story, "An Afternoon;" "The Dahlias" which is an exquisite commentary on human loneliness; and "A Red Carpet for Phoebe," in which life as it is and life as it ought to be are sensitively juxtaposed.

Miss Parsons knows how to use language simply and to considerable effort. Her mood is a quiet one. Melodrama obtrudes only one time, in "Mr. Clisbee and the Wax Flowers."

Her favorite characters are women and young girls, whose passing moods she understands. Strenuous emotions hardly enter their lives.

Thus some of the stories are rather thin—really too lacking in profundity of character and emotional vigor. Miss Parsons's settings lie along the route of the Boston & Maine, and she loves that land and its ways. Yet her women are too well-manicured, too familiar with the journals of fashion and light learning, to suggest the sturdy New England women of Sarah Orne Jewett or Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.

An afternoon with her little book will have its own flavor of delicacy, civilization, comprehension.

Hades On Earth

ODYSSEY THROUGH HELL *by Raymond Arthur Davies. Published by L. B. Fischer, New York.*

THIS is the now familiar horror story of Jewish suffering under the Nazis. Davies has noted, however, that those Jews who learned to fight back had a better chance of survival. It is this break with the "fatalistic acceptance of attack and revilement" that the author finds so encouraging.

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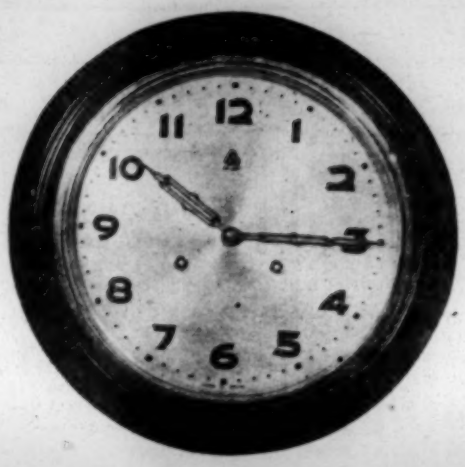

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京滬線 NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE
TIME TABLE

54	52	2	4	6	58	8	10	車次 TRAIN NO.	53	51	3	5	1	57	7	9
4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D 無錫 WUSIH A	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	12.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D 丹陽 TANYANG A	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00	A 南京 NANKING D	2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
KUNSHAN	崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW	蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH	無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING	南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4th Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Exc.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.40	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D 嘉興 KASHING A	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING	嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH	峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

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